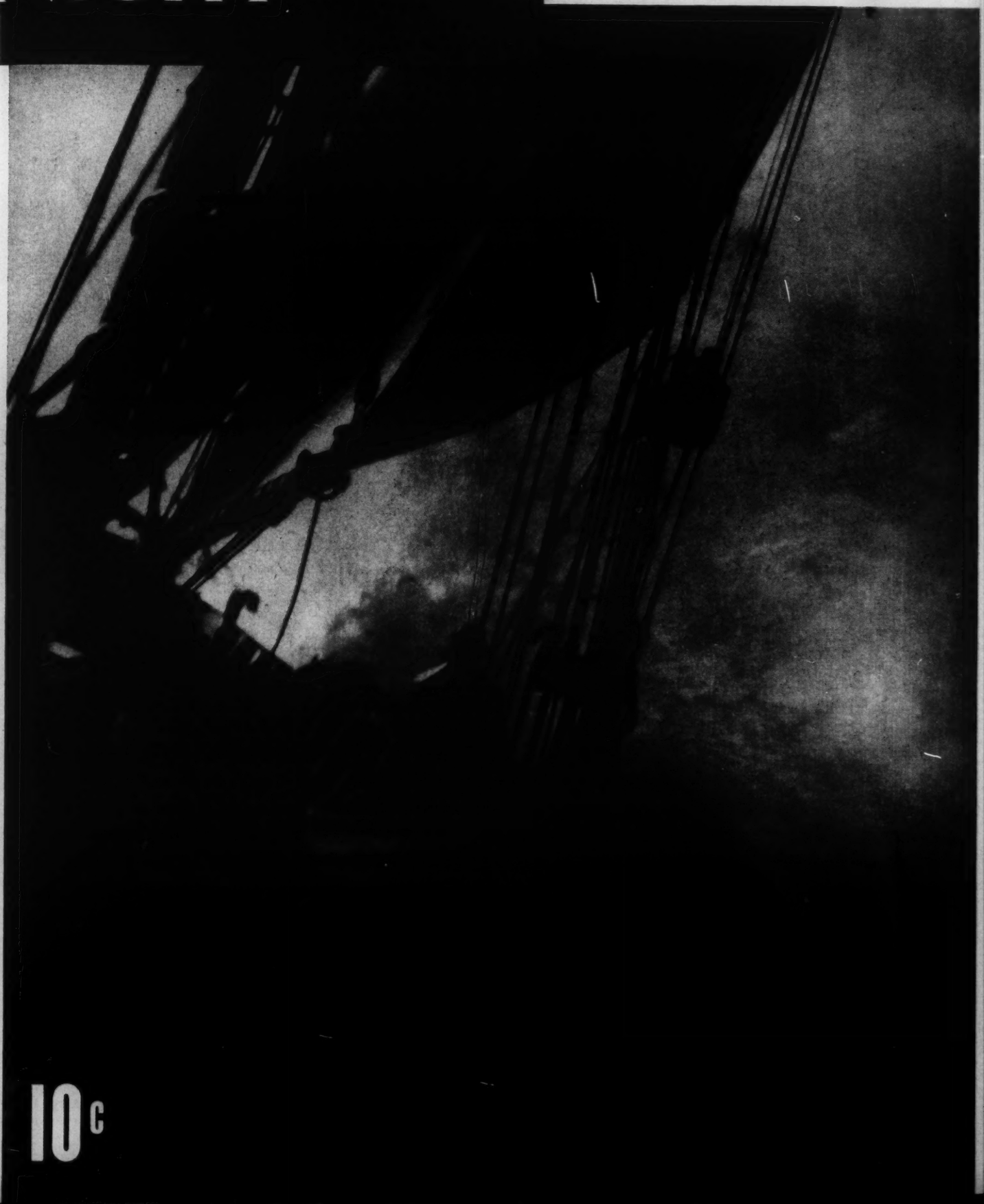
SATURDAY NIGHT

CANADIAN SPORT NEEDS A POLICEMAN

by Scott Young

SEPT. 18, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 50



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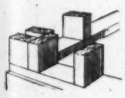
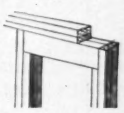


63. Three studs are required at all the corners. Studs in exterior frame walls may extend from sill to roof line, providing they don't exceed 20' in length. Floor joists supported on such walls may rest on 1 by 6 in. ribbons let into studs face. Double floor joists under all partitions that run parallel. Lumber shrinks across the grain, not lengthwise. This causes warping, but can be overcome by careful framing and bracing.



64. Studs should be doubled at window sides and door openings, with "double headers" over these openings. Studs in bearing partitions should be 2 by 4's at 12 in. centres. In other partitions 16 in. centres are satisfactory. No stud should be notched over one-third its depth to permit passage of piping or conduit. Standard lumber lengths will eliminate waste. Choose sound, strong, dry material that will hold nails.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

COVER: Although they don't know it, millions of Canadians have WALLACE MACASKILL of Halifax in their pockets. Besides his far-reaching fame as a photographer of the sea-life of Nova Scotia, he is known as the man whose photograph of the *Bluenose* schooner was used in the design of our 10-cent piece. MacAskill's whole life has been his pictures and the sea; he has exhibited in all parts of the civilized world; he has published rare and valuable books of his photographs and the latest from which the cover picture was taken, "Lure of the Sea", is eagerly awaited by connoisseurs of marine photographs everywhere. In this shot he shows a schooner laden with cod, fighting a gale on her way home to harbor. *See Page 10.*

NEXT ISSUE will include a report on everybody's evil genie—the cost of living—by Peter Inglis, Southam Newspapers Ottawa correspondent.

ANEURIN BEVAN has a will; has he a way? British political observer Andrew Boyle tells how the Welsh firebrand may influence Attlee's plans for an election. SEVEN HUNDRED LIVING DEAD are his parishioners. A Canadian clergyman serving in an African leper colony tells an amazing story.

ADAM GAW, "Canada's international tenor", tells how he operates as a one-man musical ambassador for this country.

CANADIAN MEN too conceited to dress well? So asks Beverley Echlin in an article on what women think of men's styles.

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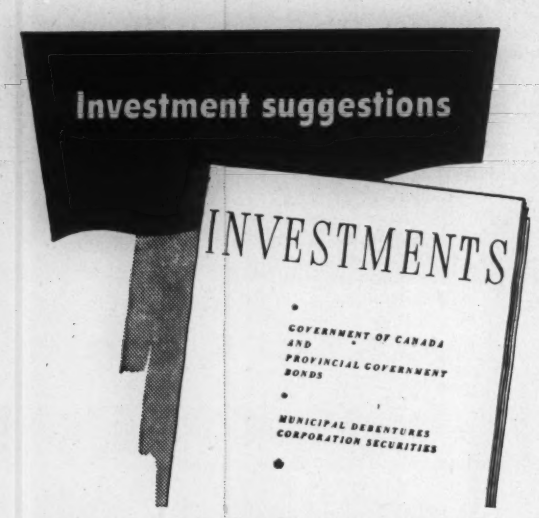

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OTTAWA VIEW

PRICE SESSION

THE PRIME MINISTER'S radio talk on the cost-of-living left no doubt there will be some hot debates on the subject when Parliament meets next month. The Government is sticking by its guns; it will continue to rely on an anti-inflation fiscal policy rather than price controls.

The opposition parties are sticking by their guns too. The three leaders made their views known within 24 hours of the PM's talk: they charge that the anti-inflation fiscal policy isn't working, and insist that price controls are now necessary.

The Government will be in a much happier position if, before the session begins, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index drops even fractionally, or at least holds its own. Most critics will admit that it takes some time for a fiscal attack on inflation to be effective. If the index drops next month the Government's case will be strengthened. If it rises, the Government will be facing real trouble. It won't help much even if the index rises by less than it did this month. The July increase (1.3) was quite modest by standards of the previous nine months, but the outcry by opposition parties and the labor unions was no less vehement.

OVERTAKING U.S.

THE BANK OF CANADA'S recent discovery that living costs are higher in Canada than in the U.S. isn't going to make things any easier for the Government. The Liberal Party's argument that adverse outside influences would make a Canadian price-control system unworkable is undermined by it. Strongest of these outside influences comes from the United States, and prices there are showing signs of levelling off while the upward pressure continues in Canada.

The Liberals may take a leaf from Progressive Conservative JOHN DIEFENBAKER'S book to answer this one. Last spring Diefenbaker suggested that some firms' pricing tactics warranted prosecution under the Combines Act. It has been suggested unofficially in Ottawa that a lack of the competitive spirit in Canada is the reason why our prices have resisted the downward pull that develops from time to time in the U.S.

GLOBE-TROTTERS

SEPTEMBER is a busy month for the Cabinet. Ministers are covering a lot of ground to attend international conferences. External Affairs Minister PEARSON and Fisheries Minister MAYHEW went to San Francisco for the Japanese Peace treaty meeting. Pearson returned to Ottawa for the North Atlantic Treaty Council meeting, and Mayhew remained on the coast to negotiate a fisheries agreement with the Japanese. Finance Minister ABBOTT, with the gold price problem on his mind, went to Washington for the International Monetary Fund meeting. Trade Minister HOWE heads a Canadian delegation to the sixth session of the signers of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Geneva. When he's through there he will go on to London for Commonwealth talks on raw materials (see *Canadian Business*).

The Ministers should be in pretty good shape for the fall session's debates, at least they won't be going into them "cold" after a summer holiday.

TRANSLATING NATO

THE OTTAWA NATO meeting will be the first half of what amounts to one big meeting. The other half will begin in Rome on November 6. Transaction of business may move a bit slowly because of language difficulties; Ottawa hasn't the facilities for simultaneous translation. But at that it's expected things will move faster than at the UN meetings where simultaneous translation facilities are used. The Ottawa sessions aren't public, and they are among friends. With no reason for propaganda, NATO speeches, unlike the UN ones, are short and to the point. Translation facilities may not be as good as at UN, but there's less to translate.

JAPANESE QUESTION

ON THE economic side of the Japanese settlement, Canada has been most concerned over the Pacific Coast fisheries. The Canadian Fisheries Department has been busy on that part of the settlement for some time now. The negotiations on an agreement governing Pacific Ocean fishing weren't part of the Peace Treaty meeting, however. Fisheries Minister MAYHEW was just taking advantage of the presence of Japanese officials to carry on further talks on the Pacific fisheries agreement which the Treaty requires the Japanese to enter.

When the agreement is signed, it should remove one of the long-standing sore spots on the west coast fishing business. In pre-war days, Japanese fishermen operated on the North American side of the Pacific without much regard to conservation regulations that Canadian and U.S. fishermen had to comply with. After the war, some of Japan's best fishing grounds were taken behind the Iron Curtain, and Canadian and U.S. fishermen feared a revival of the old problem on an even larger scale.

CAPITAL COMMENT

What's Ahead for Gold Mining?

by Wilfrid Eggleston

THE price of gold is a matter of intense concern to Canada as one of the world's principal producers, and there is widespread expectation that the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank will hear plenty about it. The gold producers of the world are looking for help. Whether they will get it is anybody's guess. One safe bet is that because of the speculative value of any reliable information there will be no clues in advance about the World Bank's policy. And it needs an Act of Congress to revalue the dollar.

The position and history of the gold mining industry of Canada, and the bearing of gold-price policy on international trade add up to a complex and comprehensive subject, but there are half a dozen basic points.

Alone among the chief commodities, the price of gold remains the same from month to month, from year to year, at $35 per fine ounce in U.S. funds. The cost of mining gold, however, reflects sharply rising wage and material costs. Caught in this squeeze, the Canadian industry, like that of South Africa and other parts of the world, has been hard hit. Costs of production are still rising. Some relief has been provided by what is in effect a production subsidy, paid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, announced in December, 1947.

"Scandalous Destruction"

Even with this assistance, the Canadian gold industry is in distress, with no relief on the horizon. Much of the gold mined in recent years has been taken from workings completed earlier. The cost of development of new ore is much higher than it was then. The current price for gold does not warrant new developmental work except in the richer ore bodies. It was pointed out by Rodney Adamson, MP for York West, in the Commons debate last June, that the price squeeze has resulted in the rich ore being mined, leaving the lower-grade ore untouched. "This," he said, "is a scandalous destruction of natural resources, because once the rich ore has been taken from a mine, the low grade ore can never be recovered."

Several solutions have been proposed. All appear to have their difficulties. The happiest, from the narrow viewpoint of the Canadian gold producer, would be a rise in the official World price for gold, to some figure well above $35 U.S. funds per fine ounce. Unfortunately, there are very powerful arguments against this step. It is contended that the U.S., the chief buyer, can get all the gold she needs without increasing the price. A rise in the gold price would automatically provide all the large world holders and producers of gold with an additional supply of U.S. dollars. One large holder and producer happens to be the USSR.

Moreover, it is contended that a rise in the U.S. price for gold would have undesirable effects on U.S. domestic price levels. According to a statement by Allan Sproule, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, made in 1949, it would "provide the basis for a manifold expansion of credit in this country which might be highly inflationary."

Dollar Devaluation

Another important effect to bear in mind is that an increase in the dollar price of gold would in effect be devaluation of the dollar in terms of the currencies of other countries. It would alter the currency relationships of the U.S. with all the countries with which she does business. What Canada's currency response to such devaluation would be, or what adverse effect the change would have on Canada's large exporters of newsprint, beef, base metals, etc., to the U.S. is a matter for serious speculation.

Another suggestion for aid to the industry is to allow gold producers to get the "world price" for their commodity. Though the U.S. has been far and away the chief buyer of gold in recent years, there is some market, perhaps a large market, in other parts of the world; and South Africa has been selling a considerable part of its product at premium prices. It has been repeatedly contended that Canadian producers should have the same privilege.

One objection voiced to this is that such practices tend to undermine the stability of the U.S. dollar, and of world exchange generally. It is also contended that "these premium markets represent insignificant speculative adventures around the fringe of the world supply and demand for gold." (Sproule).

Most fundamental of all is the question whether action should be taken just now to stimulate gold mining at a time of full employment, when it would tend to divert capital, labor and resources from other fields. The answer to this depends on one's view as to the present importance and future value of gold in world's business.

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LETTERS

Bound or Unbound?

YOUR July 31 editorial, "The Held and the Unheld," says that "unions . . . realize perfectly that they are not effectually bound by the decisions of labor relations boards, while the employers are strictly bound and cannot escape . . . Men cannot be compelled to work . . . no matter what a labor relations board may have said about the terms on which their work should be performed."

Is there a labor relations board in the country that says anything about the terms on which work should be performed? The function of these boards is to determine what units of employees are appropriate for collective bargaining (plant unit, craft unit, etc.), and say which union, if any, is entitled to bargain for the employees in the unit so determined.

The Acts lay it down that the employer must then bargain with any union certified by the board. Some of the Acts empower the boards to prescribe an arbitration provision in agreements. Beyond that, can you show me one syllable in any of the Acts giving any of the boards power to say a word about wages, hours or working conditions? If not, oughtn't you to admit that on this point you were talking through your hat?

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY,
Director of Research, CCL

Hereditary Socialism?

I QUOTE from a recent *Front Page*:

"But a British peerage is a hereditary thing, and we shall look forward with great interest to finding out how many of the sons of the Labor Peers will still be Socialists when they come to sit in their fathers' seats in the Lords. We have a notion that Socialism is not very hereditary."

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, later Lord Baldwin, sat in the House of Lords as a Conservative. On his death his son, the present Lord Baldwin, sits in his father's seat in the Lords as a Socialist.

We have a notion that Conservatism may not be very hereditary either!

Hamilton, Ont. STANLEY T. J. FRYER

What Criterion?

RE JOHN DUNLOP'S "Canada's Seven Greatest Preachers" in Aug. 21 issue, the nearest meaning sugugested by the criterion for "great" which the author quotes is, I think, "popular". I know a clergyman who for erudition and presentation would be difficult to beat but who would never qualify under this interpretation, first just because of his erudition and second because his views are somewhat advanced. No doubt there are others like him.

Also Mr. Dunlop doesn't reveal how he arrived at his choice. Before choosing Dr. Feinberg, for example, I wonder if he consulted anyone in the Jewish population of Montreal which is about twice that of Toronto and where the Shaar Hashomayim congregation, according to Rabbi Feinberg a couple of years ago, is larger than his own.

Montreal, Que. ROSS MACDONALD

Abdullah

IN HIS August 7 article, Willson Woodside mentions that Abdullah was set up as King of Trans-Jordan by Winston Churchill and Colonel Lawrence in 1921.

Churchill in his "Great Contemporaries" says, "It would not be just to assign the whole credit . . . to Lawrence alone." He points out that the proposals submitted to the British Cabinet which resulted in "entrusting the Emir Abdulla with the government of Trans-Jordania" stemmed from a conference at Cairo "to which practically all the experts and authorities of the Middle East were summoned." He himself was accompanied by Hubert Young and Lord Trenchard as well as Lawrence.

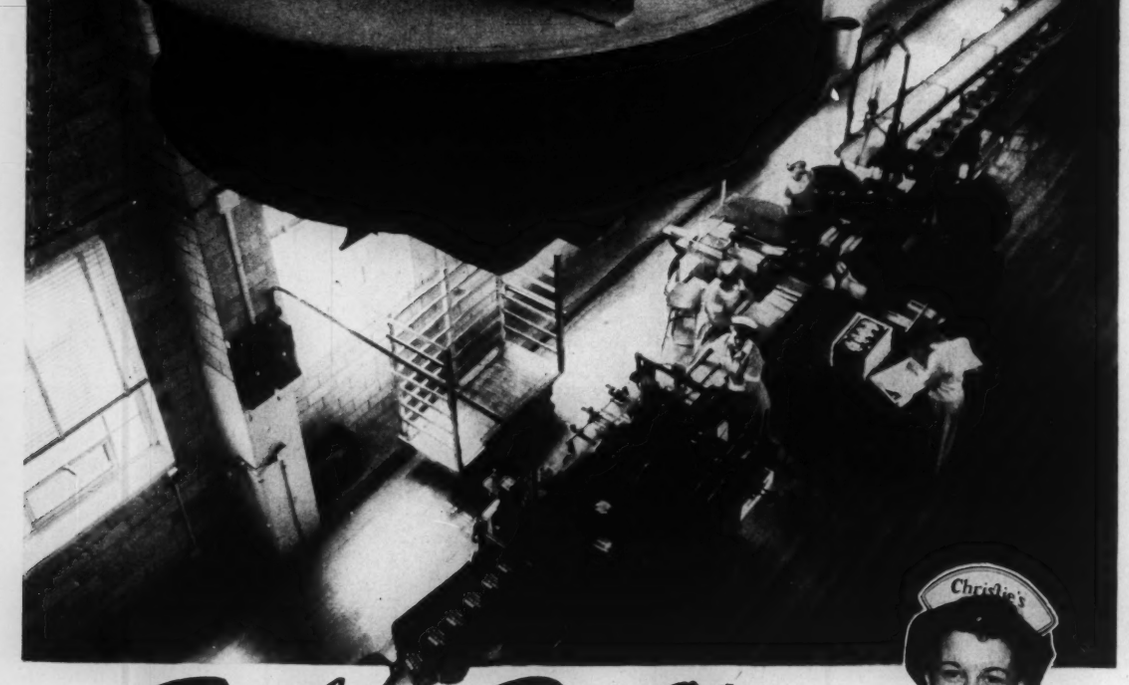
Manotick, Ont. NORMAN L. NICHOLSON

Sherlock Holmes' Societies

WE READ with interest in Aug. 21 issue of your publication, a letter from Professor Humfrey Michell of Lennoxville, Quebec . . . The other Sherlock Holmes society that he mentions could be none other than "the Society of Baker Street Squires". This society was founded in Toronto on April 18, 1946, and has continued to grow to this day.

Along with Professor Michell we would also be most interested to learn of other Holmesian societies across the Dominion.

Toronto, Ont. OWEN T. C. JONES
Secretary,
The Society of Baker Street Squires.



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EDITORIALS

Canada Plays Host To Atlantic Nations

WE HAVE BECOME USED, during the recent war and since, to having distinguished foreign statesmen visit Ottawa, even though often enough it was only to drop in for a day on the way through to Washington. Churchill and Roosevelt, Attlee and Truman, de Gaulle and Schuman, Benes, Sikorski and Madame Chiang —these are names to decorate any visitors' book. We were also host to two Quebec Conferences of the top British and American war leaders. But never before has a gathering of anything like the importance of the Atlantic Pact Council assembled on Canadian soil. This is our greatest occasion in international affairs.

We are honored to have the foreign ministers, defence ministers and finance ministers of 13 allied nations visit us. We like to think that they have chosen Ottawa for this meeting not only because it was convenient for those among them who were en route from the San Francisco treaty signing, but also as a tribute to Canada's part in urging the Atlantic alliance, suggesting the form of the treaty and lately in rearranging its cumbersome machinery to produce this combined Atlantic Pact Council.

We doubt if many Canadians fully appreciate the importance of their country's role in developing this organization upon which we count almost wholly for such security as we enjoy in this dangerous world today, and which carries our hopes for a safer world of tomorrow. The first Western leader formally and publicly to propose such a pact of self-defence was Mr. St. Laurent, then Minister of External Affairs, speaking at the UN in the fall of 1947.

In the negotiations of the following summer in Washington, spurred as they were by the Berlin Blockade crisis—the Soviets, too, must be given their due credit for the formation of the Atlantic Alliance—the Canadian team led by Ambassador Hume Wrong and backed up by Under-Secretary Lester Pearson contributed notably to the hammering of the treaty into shape. Indeed, Article 2, which calls for making the Atlantic Pact more than a mere military alliance but, in Mr. Pearson's own words, "broadening it so that it becomes a living, constructive social and economic force", is often referred to as the Canadian article. More recently, Canadian delegates led the way in devising simpler machinery to direct the coordination of the pact members' contributions.

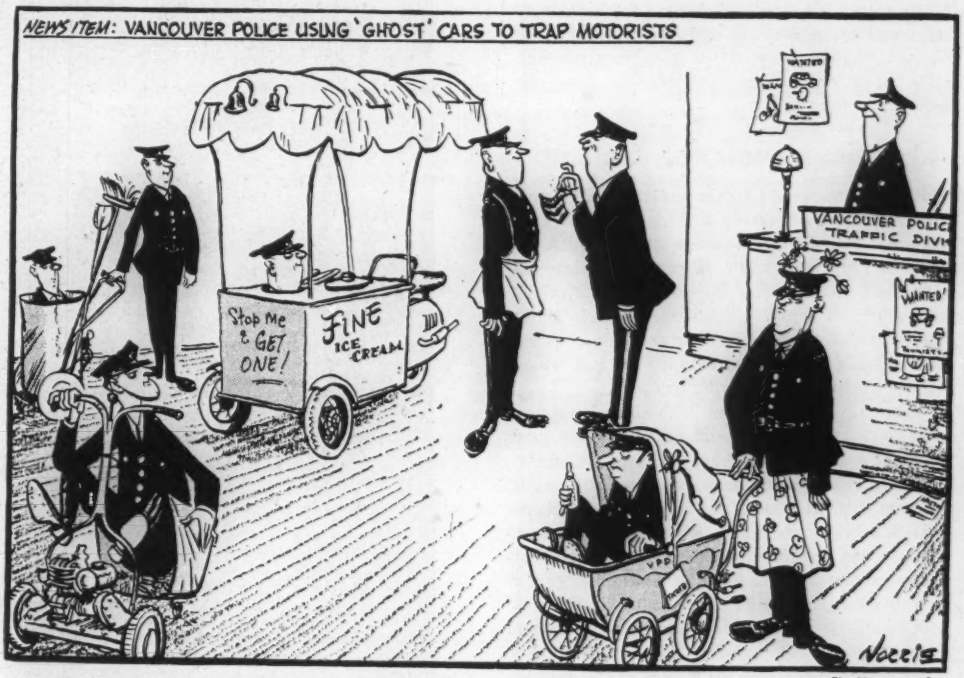
We sincerely hope that our delegates and the government and parliament, press and people whom they serve, will always be as alert to make Canada's full contribution in arms, as in words, to this most hopeful institution.

Theft from Tourists

BRITISH COLUMBIA pockets the premium when American tourists buy liquor with U.S. dollars in Government liquor stores. Other Governments throughout Canada are spending large sums to lure tourists across the border but no other Government has hit on the expedient of charging the Americans more for liquor to make them feel right at home.

The Deputy Minister of Finance says it is too much trouble to pay the premium and any tourist who protests is told to go to a bank. During the war the Foreign Exchange Control board policed a federal rule which made it a criminal offence not to pay the full premium on U.S. dollars. This regulation disappeared when the war ended and there is now nothing legally to stop the BC liquor stores from taking advantage of a tourist whose thirst develops after the banks have closed.

It wouldn't be surprising if some cashiers held the same view as the Liquor Control Board and substituted Canadian dollars of their own for the tourist's currency, thus saving the Liquor Board from all the bother of collecting as much unearned premium as they would otherwise collect.



—The Vancouver Sun

"Sergeant's Stripes to Finnegan—who apart from ice cream sales handed out tickets to the tune of $427 this week."

Tickets Are the Pay-Off

THERE SEEMS to be a growing tendency on the part of Canadian civic administrations to look upon the motorist as the man to help the hard-pressed taxpayer. No one ever seems to think that the motorist is also a taxpayer. *The Vancouver Sun*, in a cartoon reproduced on this page, deals with the situation developing at the coast, but the problem seems to be nation-wide, becoming acute in some suburban communities which take their toll almost entirely from strangers.

No city advertises its revenue from traffic violations. In Toronto, not including the money collected from parking tickets, motorists paid $664,172.14 into police court last year. Parking tickets added $256,577.50 for a grand contribution of $920,749.64 by motor car owners to the city treasury.

Of course, the city had to maintain traffic courts to collect the money, but even allowing for this the traffic squad is probably Toronto's most profitable enterprise. As this is being written, a police officer has just ticketed a line of cars across the street where the parking ticket concession is probably worth more to the treasury than the taxes the building owners pay.

Winnipeg's traffic engineer has just presented a report recommending opening civic parking lots in the downtown area while property is still available. Parking tickets or parking meters may produce revenue but sometime cities will have to clear the streets for traffic. In the meantime the revenue from meters and parking tickets might be set aside to finance the so-badly-needed off-street parking.

Five-Star Treatment

THERE are still men in public life who cling to the old saying: "I don't care what you say about me so long as you spell my name right." Ald. Nathan Phillips, dean of Toronto City Council, will be forgiven if he never again subscribes to this philosophy and for the rest of his life is afraid of big publicity splashes.

After 27 years on the council the Alderman seemed the natural selection to fill the Board of Control seat vacated by the death of John Innes. Furthermore, Phillips had announced his intention of running for mayor so he was promising to leave the controllership open to someone else at the next election.

The Star, never a strong supporter of the Alderman, suddenly adopted him with a fervor that only *The Star* can show. At the same time the paper forgot its old affection for Mayor McCallum and dropped him with a thud. Ald. Phillips, visiting in Chicago, was invited to criticize action of the Board of Control which he did with a will. *The Star* gave his brief remarks the five-star treatment, which with pictures filled three-quarters of the front page with complete disregard of news.

The Mayor was angry, the Controllers were angry, the City Council was angry, and when the

vote to select the new controller came last week, Phillips got his own vote, the vote of his alderman son and only one other vote from the whole council.

The moral is plain. The all-out newspaper treatment which Hearst pioneered in the United States works but it doesn't always work the way its sponsors intend. It attracts attention but Nathan Phillips is not the first public man who now has a right to say: "Spare me from my newspaper friends."

Captain Cavell for Colombo

THE appointment of Captain R. G. Cavell (almost universally known across Canada as "Nik") to supervise the Canadian share of the Colombo Plan in India and other Eastern countries will take away from several important Canadian organizations of public service one of their ablest and most devoted workers; and the only consolation is that a man better suited for the task which he now assumes could hardly be found.

There are not many men in the British Empire who know more about India, and there are none who know more about both India and Canada, than Nik Cavell. In the Canadian Institute of International Relations, and in the annual meetings best known as the Couchiching Conference, he has been an ardent preacher of the need for a more sympathetic and also more knowledgeable understanding of the Eastern peoples on the part of Canadians, and while his duties in connection with Colombo will take him away from Canada a good deal of the time we do not expect that he will abandon this missionary task altogether.

The 25-million-dollar drop which Canada is at present putting into the Colombo bucket will be more or less wasted if it is not accompanied by evidences of good feeling and good understanding of the Oriental countries and their tremendous problems. Captain Cavell can be relied upon to provide these evidences at the eastern end; Canadians will have to back him up at this end.

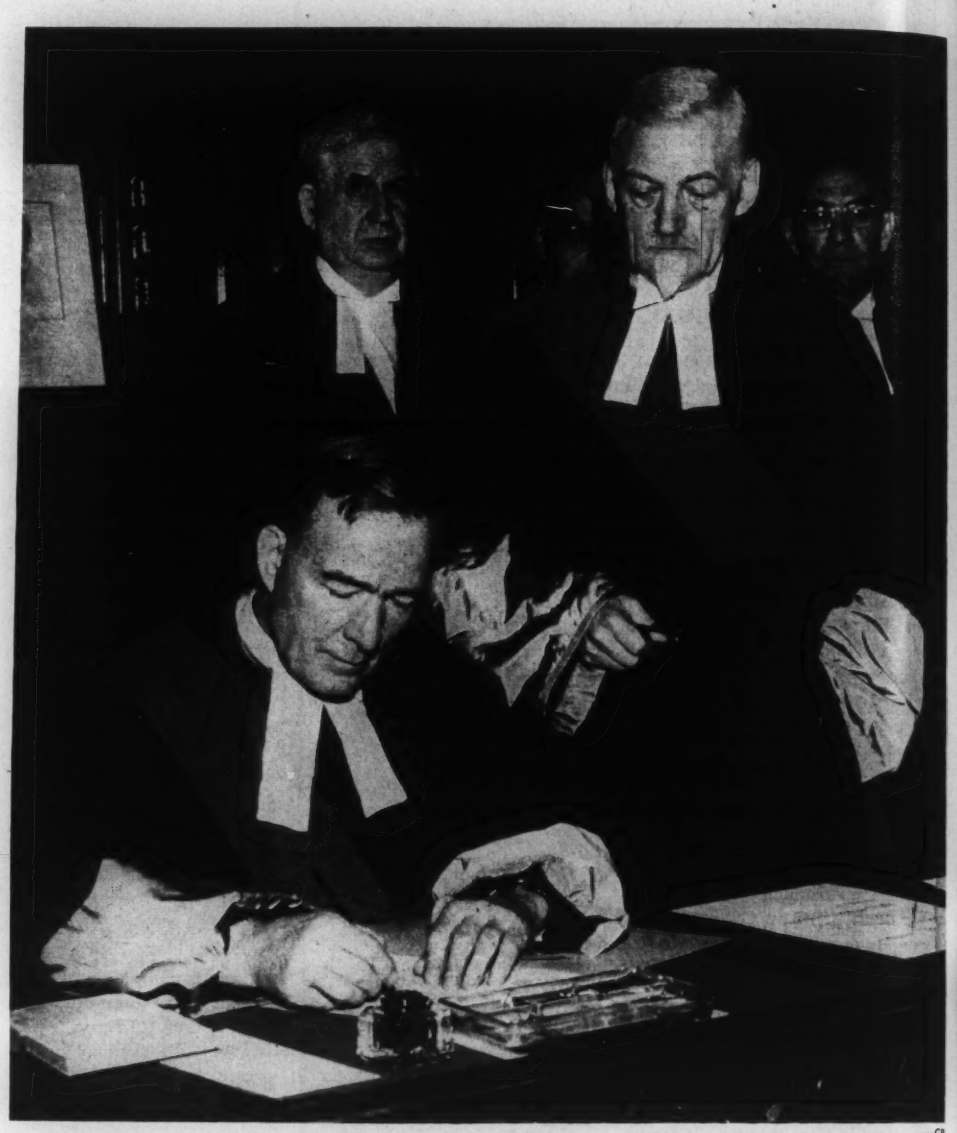
A CCF Manifesto

THE LEADER of the official Opposition in Ontario, Mr. E. B. Jolliffe of the CCF, has issued a manifesto looking to a possible provincial election this autumn. It is addressed to "all who perform useful work, whether farmers or housewives, whether in an office, factory or mine." It tells them that they can win the right to have their interests, "rather than the interests of a privileged few", protected by their government; but that they can win that right "only by organized strength, by collective or cooperative action, at the bargaining table—and at the polls." Just how collective action at the bargaining table, which means in relations with employers (that "privileged few"), can influence the attitudes of governments Mr. Jolliffe does not make clear; but his mind may have been running in the same groove as that of Mr. Horner, Secretary of the British Miners Union, who recently told the British voters what would happen if they were foolish enough to elect a Conservative Government.

The whole manifesto is an appeal to class prejudice. It declares that Ontario is ruled, and has always been ruled, by an "invisible government" of men behind the scenes "who make a mockery of the democratic process." These men are "enjoying the largest profits in the history of Canadian business", a statement which is true only by ignoring entirely the tremendous reduction in the purchasing power of the dollars in which they are computed.

"Standards of living, of housing, education, health and welfare do not keep pace with the upward trend in every other index." This is an extraordinary statement for a serious politician, the leader of the second largest party (by Legislature seats) in the Province, to make in a public manifesto. How does one compare standards of living, of health, of welfare, with a price index or a rate of profits? Does Mr. Jolliffe really maintain that owing to "the rapacity of big business, aided and abetted by a Liberal Government at Ottawa and a Conservative Government at Toronto", there has been no substantial improvement in educational facilities, in health conditions and in general welfare in recent years? In the matter of housing he has possibly a case, but even there the difficulty is largely caused by the rapacity and unwisdom, not of big business, but of big labor, animated by the theory that the less work a man does and the more he gets paid for it the more prosperous the country will become.

And the CCF continues to deplore the "class war" doctrine of the Labor-Progressive party!



—CP

NEW JUDGE: Ralph Maybank, former Liberal MP for Winnipeg South Centre, signs the oath of office after being sworn in as a judge of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench. On his right is Chief Justice E. K. Williams who administered the oath. At the rear, left to right, are Chief Justice E. A. McPherson, Manitoba Court of Appeal; Mr. Justice A. M. Campbell and Mr. Justice J. T. Beaubien.

An Earlier Newdigate

WHEN we stated in last week's issue that Mr. Hornyansky was the first Canadian winner of the Newdigate Prize for Poetry at Oxford, we were completely overlooking a very distinguished Canadian writer and a frequent contributor to these columns; and the only excuse we can offer is that his subsequent career has been so little connected with poetry that the error was an easy one.

Professor E. W. McInnis of the history department of the University of Toronto, author of a long list of works on history and international relations, won the Newdigate with a poem on Byron, which we are assured exhibited the same qualities of careful craftsmanship and structural design which have marked the very different works which he has since produced.

The Loss of Canadians

THE JUST ISSUED study by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the subject of the nature of the emigration movement away from Canada bears out everything that has been said about it in these columns. It is computed to amount to about 26,000 persons per annum for the last two years, and women outnumber men by about 1,000 in each year. This latter fact does not distress us much, since we fancy that it is mainly the result of marriage, which usually and quite properly takes the woman to the domicile of the man. If, as is probably the case, these international marriages are offset by a similar number in which the man is Canadian and the woman American or

British, and in which the household is set up in Canada, there is nothing to cry about.

But the significant fact about this movement is that 40 per cent of it in the case of the men consists of persons in the skilled trades or the professions, and we suspect that a good many of those who are put down as non-skilled were men of much greater experience than the average. The trouble with Canada is that it is not producing or importing enough of the manual workers who must be the basis of any economic community, and especially of one like Canada, which is still pretty close to the pioneering stage and is largely engaged in the extractive industries. The number of skilled and professionally trained workers who can be kept in remunerative employment by a given number of these basic workers is inevitably limited, and is more so in a new country than in one with a large amount of long-established wealth. Strict quotas limit the number of skilled persons who can be drawn to the United States from most countries other than Canada, whereas the Canadian can enter without difficulty and with scarcely any feeling that he is going "abroad". The American economy appears able to support a larger number of these persons than it can itself produce, and therefore picks off many Canadians upon whom Canada has spent large sums of money in fitting them for their life work, and who constitute the one form of export for which we get no payment in U.S. dollars.

We hope that after the appearance of this report we shall hear no more from the Bureau of Statistics of one of its former favorite lines of talk—the "driving out" of our emigrants by our immigrants, and the "saturation point" of our population. There is a saturation point for skilled and professional workers all right, but it is fixed by the number of basic workers in the country, and can be raised by increasing the number of basic workers. Fortunately we seem to have begun raising it again, and if we are ever to make a productive use of the incalculably rich natural resources which have been added to our available wealth in the last generation we shall have to raise it a lot more, and to drop the idea that Canada needs nothing but farm laborers and domestic servants.

All About Canada

HERE COMES another boost in the cost of living, for journalists and writers on economics at least. The Canada Year Book 1951 is $3 per copy for the cloth-bound edition in place of the $2 which has prevailed since the early years of World War II. Teachers, university students and ministers of religion can get a paper-bound copy at $1.50, but even that is an increase.

The cost of war is also rising. The Appendix to this volume includes a statement of Comparative Expenditures for the First and Second World Wars. For the fiscal years beginning April 1, 1914 and ending March 31, 1920, war and demobilization expenditure totalled 1,670.4 millions. For the similar period from 1939 to 1947, but with "Reconversion" added as a new subject of expenditure, the total was 20,257.5 millions. Of course the Second World War dollar was a different kind of animal, but even so the difference is alarming in view of the possibility of further adventures of the same kind.

The Canadian death-rate for 1948 declined to 9.28 per thousand population. The idea that Newfoundland is gravely more unhealthy than the older provinces is not well founded; the DBS has now worked out its death rate from 1937 to 1948, and while it was terribly high (frequently over 13) down to 1944, it has improved greatly, and in 1948 was down to 9.0 per thousand.

Better Days for Canadian Farmers

by R. A. Farquharson

EARLY census figures show that cities and towns are growing larger, villages and hamlets smaller. Figures on the farm population are not yet available but it is safe to predict they will prove that the drift from farm to city in the last 10 years has been the greatest in our history.

This will bring another outburst of viewing rural depopulation with alarm. No one has ever explained why there should be so much concern about the drop in population in rural areas when it has been accompanied by a progressive increase in farm production and a progressive decrease in the cost of producing food. We cheer new advances in factories which reduce the number of man hours required to turn out a motor car, a refrigerator or a suit of clothes. Technical advances on the farm have been just as spectacular but have been obscured by writers and speakers who concentrate their attention on what is wrong on the back concessions.

Mechanized agriculture requires a wider range of abilities from the successful farmer than ever before and also requires much greater capital. The farmer who cannot meet the new conditions is naturally attracted by the pay of the city factories. As population slips in the country, no one has suffered seriously and the gain to the economic position has been pronounced. We complain about food costs, but most food, in terms of hours of labor required to purchase it, is, surprisingly enough, cheaper now than it was fifty years ago and much cheaper than in the days before the binder revolutionized agriculture.

Higher Farm Incomes

Fewer people on the farm are producing more food than ever before in the world's history. Along with the increase in quantity has come an improvement in quality and an ever-increasing variety. The farm income per capita is giving the farmer and his wife and his children more money to spend than they have ever had before. The greater leisure mechanization has brought means more time to enjoy life.

Mechanization in the fields has spread to the farmhouse. Electrification has opened up a new market for all the labor-saving devices the city woman has long enjoyed but which the old isolation kept out of the farmhouse. The farmers of today read more, travel more. They have to be mechanics as well as horticulturists. The new farming demands a higher standard of education and the country schools are changing to meet this need. Today farmers should be judged by what they accomplish with their time. There are comparatively few now who cling to doing things the hard way.

In 1949 Canadian farm production had increased 150 per cent above the 1901 level and in the pressure days of the last war, the increase amounted to 200 per cent. The output per farm has doubled and the output per worker has increased nearly 70 per cent. On average throughout Canada farms are now twice as large as they were in pre-tractor days and the census figures will show that the trend to larger farms is continuing. Last year the farm labor force declined by 62,000 men.

The increased urbanization of Canada has been built on the downfall of the horse, which on the farm had a surprisingly brief period of glory. Agricultural historians say that the age of animal power—the horse age—did not come into its own in Canada until the 1850's, and even then much of the farm work was still done by hand because of the lack of implements to do the job.

Oxen were more use to the early farmers until the steel plough—which, because it was self-polishing, reduced the power needed to pull it by at least a third—was introduced in 1830. It was not until then that the faster horse replaced the plodding oxen in the most basic of all farming operations.

Horses Now a Luxury

Now tractors are replacing horses so rapidly on the farms of Canada that in a few more years the horse will be as rare on the fields as the horse and buggy today is on the highways.

It is argued that horses have already become a luxury and that they remain only where a farmer needs them in winter work or cannot afford the capital cost of a tractor. Sentimental attachment to faithful horses will no longer be a factor by the time the next census adds up the livestock population.

Sa'e of horse meat in butcher stores in an increasing number of Canadian cities is not only a reflection on the high price of beef; it bears a direct relation to the fact that in the last 10 years the number of farm tractors has jumped from 20,968 to 55,425. In the one year of 1948 farmers across Canada averaged an expenditure of $237 each on mechanization.

In the United States it is estimated that tractor equipment is saving farmers nearly two billion man-hours a year. The time saved by tractors has led both in Canada and the U.S. to a more diversified farming operation, to more livestock and to specialty crops which produce more money and add to the farm standards of living. Had this diversification not taken place, the tractor would have pushed many more men from the farms to the cities.

Actually the tractor is a farm product of only the last 30 years. It was first mass-produced in 1918 and the all-purpose tractor with rubber tires, considered the most significant of all tractor developments, was a development of 1932.

Tractor Revolution

The binder has been called the most significant invention of the mechanical age. The tractor and the combine are working on the farms a revolution similar to the changes the binder brought. In 1950 there were 12,240 combines operating in Canada against 5,110 a decade ago. Of these nearly half are self-propelled. We are only at the beginning of the tractor age but already life in the country is more comfortable, more prosperous.

Before the binder 80 per cent of the Canadian people lived on the land and the greater part of the farmer's work went to feeding himself, his family and the hired man. By 1901 the farm population had dropped to 60 per cent of the Canadian total even though thousands of new farms had been opened on the prairies. For some years now, less than half the Canadian people have gained their living from agriculture and the new census figures will show a further decrease.

There is a saying in the West that the ideal sized farm is the maximum amount of land a farmer, assisted by one son, can handle with full mechanization. This means larger farms and fewer people in rural areas. The farmer has shown that he is quite capable of keeping pace with industrial progress. If by agriculture's own advancement, fewer people are required in the country, the city man has no reason to complain.

TARGETS FOR GAMBLERS

CANADIAN SPORT NEEDS A POLICEMAN

by Scott Young

THERE was a time when I believed that every athlete was an honest man. During that youthful period, I also believed that a man could be honest and yet be a gambler. But right now, when a sure recipe for larceny is to take one gambler, one athlete, a few hundred-dollar bills, and shake well, it is plain even to the least cynical observer that Canadian sport needs more than pious faith to keep it from falling into the hands of thieves.

By thieves, I mean crooked gamblers and crooked athletes.

In the last ten months I've heard three separate reports which raise the possibility that the thieves already have a toehold in Canada. I can't prove two of these reports, and therefore some people will say I'm a bit of a highwayman myself to repeat them. But, for what it's worth, I'm not a man who believes evil easily, and yet I believe these two reports and I know the third is true. They all add up to the fact that if Canadian sports promoters want to avoid the smelly holocaust that has hit sport in the U.S. lately, they should hire some detectives and put them in charge of an honest man, and make sure they find out what's going on.

The three matters bothering me are these:

(1) Last year on the night before a big football game, a well-known football player spent some time in the company of an equally well-known gambler. The gambler later admitted the meeting to a sportswriter, but insisted it was purely a social occasion. The sportswriter, lacking proof, wrote nothing about it.

(2) During a junior hockey play-off last spring, a young player accepted another well-known gambler's bid to dinner.

(3) In recent years a man who is one of the biggest gamblers in the country has assumed a position of importance in Winnipeg baseball and hockey.

THE FIRST of these incidents was told to me by the sportswriter involved. The second was told to me by a troubled hockey follower. The third needs no comment, since every sports fan in Winnipeg knows it is true.

The point I would like to make is that even if the football player and the gambler were merely fellow bird-watchers, talking of nothing but the great crested grebe; even if the gambler and the junior hockey player talked of nothing but what they'd have for dessert; and even if the Winnipeg mogul is a gentleman who loves sport with a pure and selfless love, all three items have a very high smell potential.

It may be a good idea to disgress here for an instant to examine why athletes seem such attractive targets for gamblers who like to eliminate the element of chance in their hot pursuit of big money, beautiful women, and quiet yellow convertibles. This examination could go on forever, or at least for a full-length novel, as in Budd Schulberg's examination of the boxing racket in his book, "The Harder They Fall." We'll just give it the once-over lightly.

In the first place, there isn't any greater percentage of burglars among athletes than among men in any other profession. But the popular idea that sports build the mind as well as the body, create leaders among men, instil honor

values superior to those held by salesmen or bank presidents, is strictly for the birds. An athlete all too often has these values broken down, rather than built up, by the very nature of his calling. For one thing, he learns early that loyalty to a team should last only as long as that team pays him better than any other team would pay him. He becomes a chronic contract-jumper. An occasional one will stay and take his lumps for life with one club, but that man is an old-fashioned athlete, behind the times now.

THE POWER of the dollar becomes even more important when an athlete realizes that his playing life is short, he has to make his money while he's still got his reflexes. I don't say that is wrong. It's just one of the facts of life among athletes.

Also, most athletes have time on their hands. On the outer limits of every large sporting organization is a thick underbrush of non-athletic hangers-on, some honest supporters, some gamblers. It seems inevitable that an athlete makes his friends along this fringe and if he isn't as strong in the head as he is in his biceps, he sometimes takes to the wrong ones. His bosses sometimes are conscientious enough to see this danger and steer him away from it by advice or orders, but sometimes they aren't, and that's where the trouble starts. In 15 years of off-and-on association with sports, I've seen dozens of times the lobby full of gamblers who seem to collect in every hotel where a big team is staying. Sometimes an athlete seemed to be on quite good terms with one or another of these gamblers, and knowing that a gambler can't afford to spend his friendship without getting a good return for it, such an athlete had to be suspected.

THIS, roughly, is what has been happening in Canada for some years. Some people felt vaguely there was something wrong with the system. But from what has happened recently in other sports, notably basketball in the U.S., but also football — especially when Canadian football took in all the life-suspension American players who would come here to play—it is time to know not just vaguely, but sharply, that we can't afford to take chances.

That brings us back to the incidents I named earlier.

The organizations which control these two great sports in Canada are the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Canadian Rugby Union. If either makes any comment whatever on the foregoing, which is unlikely, it would be to the effect that it's all a malicious mixture of conjecture and lies. In a committee meeting later someone might bring up the subject and a decision made to watch things a little more closely. The point is, they all would know that what I say may be true, but because of their very love for the sport concerned, their desire to keep that sport's name clean with the public, they would make their denials sweeping and vigorous, and keep their investigations quiet, all in the family.

THAT is a very good reason why these sports, some time in the future, are likely to find forced upon them by the Government or the public the very type of strict control which they refuse to impose upon themselves. That is, if they survive at all, in their present form. Other sports have died because they didn't have the imagination to rise soon enough against new threats like the current plague of gamblers. That threat is very real right now for any sport which refuses to recognize that when an athlete associates with a gambler, the danger of contagion is great. The disease to be caught is a common one today, a collapse of honor. The only known preventive is to bar a man from sport if he courts contagion and at present no sport in Canada, outside of professional hockey, is exercising its right to order that kind of medicine.

IF YOU will pardon me for an instant while I lapse into Utopian dreaming, the obvious answer would be a meeting of all Canadian sports organizations for the purpose of naming a man whose sole job would be to keep Canadian sports honest. He should be a very suspicious man with the power to act on his suspicions; the money to hire detectives to prove his suspicions right or wrong. Until such a man is hired in Canada, the overwhelming percentage of athletes and sports officials who are honest will be threatened by the small percentage who are not.

What makes the situation more serious is that football and hockey are involved. Few of us get excited about fixes in horse-racing or boxing, where the percentage of fixes is higher than in team sports for the simple reason that fewer people have to be fixed to rig any given event. And we know that professional wrestling is just one big fix. But so far, football and hockey in this country have been free of the fix, as far as anybody knows — football just by sheer luck, if indeed it has been completely clean; hockey because the big men in it are twice as tough as anybody else, and they know how to slap down the gamblers. Hockey has expelled players for betting on themselves. But that is professional hockey, and the so-called amateur variety is another thing. I don't even say that amateur hockey is open to a fix. All I say is that a junior hockey player shouldn't have dinner, anytime, with a gambler, and there should be someone to see that he doesn't. There also should be someone to see that football doesn't have to stay clean by sheer luck forever.

Do your eyes need help?

ACCORDING to recent estimates, one out of every five children of school age has faulty vision. Among adults over 40, two out of every three have visual defects.

To help maintain good vision throughout life and protect general health, doctors recommend that everyone follow the safeguards below.

The child's eyes . . .

Faulty visual habits are often formed during childhood which may lead to defects in later years when correction may be more difficult.

A child's eyes should be examined at age three or four, again before entering school and after starting to read —even though no signs of eye trouble are evident.

There are many common diseases that affect the eyes of children. Most of them are mild—but some may be serious. Both may start in the same way—with redness, flow of tears, blinking, squinting, or scowling, accompanied by little or no pain. So, if these or other signs of eye trouble appear, it is wise to see a doctor.

Specialists caution against delay in the use of glasses if a child needs them. Glasses generally help the child to improve his vision, or overcome other eye defects—often within a relatively short time.

The adult's eyes . . .

After age 40, periodic examinations of the eyes are especially important. They provide a *double* safeguard. First, by discovering defects and diseases of the eye itself. Second, by helping to detect conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and hardening of the arteries which often reveal themselves by changes in the eyes.

Fortunately, more can be done today than ever before to check or cure some of the more serious eye conditions—thanks to new drugs and improved surgical techniques.

Three common eye defects—nearsightedness, farsightedness, and astigmatism—can usually be corrected by properly fitted glasses. Only an eye specialist is qualified to prescribe glasses or other special eye treatments.

Under proper medical care, most of the threats to good vision can be corrected or cured so that the eyes may be used efficiently throughout life.

To help keep the eyes in good condition:

1. Read with a clear, good light falling from above and behind you.
2. Rest your eyes at frequent intervals when reading or doing close work.
3. Except for easily removable particles, trust only to expert help for removing a foreign body from the eye.
4. Be alert to the warnings of eye trouble—headaches, blurred vision, eye fatigue, inflammation of the eyes or lids, spots before the eyes and colored halos around lights.
5. Use eye safety devices exactly according to instructions.
6. Have your eyes examined regularly by an eye specialist.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

BANK-SCHOONERS passing in harbor. This is one of the photographer's best, collected in new book "Lure of the Sea."

DOWN TO THE SEA—BY LENS

by Lyn Harrington

DOWN in Nova Scotia, the name MacAskill is sure to mean one of two things. It may refer to the Cape Breton giant, who died in 1865. More likely it refers to that other Cape Breton MacAskill, not related, but a giant among Canadian photographers, and dean of marine portraitists.

Wallace R. MacAskill has exhibited photographs in all parts of the civilized world. One year he had photographs accepted in 74 salon showings. His pictures have been compiled into "Best Pictures of the Year" in many countries, including Japan.

Yet the remarkable thing about MacAskill's work is the narrow range he has permitted himself, and in which he has nevertheless been commercially successful. He limited himself to sailing and fishing vessels, and rarely, a tramp coaster. He ignores the freighters, the liners, the submarines and aircraft carriers that daily pass his front door.

Instead, he concentrated on the shoreline of Nova Scotia, particularly the picturesque little fishing coves and dramatic rocks. He knows intimately the life of the fisherfolk, sees the light and shadows on dirty tramp steamers in port, the graceful lines of racing hulls. "The sea, the sea, the open sea" is a first love, with the shoreline largely a decorative touch to frame a seascape.

From Boxes Up

Wally MacAskill started off with a box camera at the age of 14. It was a gift from a summer visitor, and worth $1.50. Before he was 16, he had his own photographic studio in the hamlet of St. Peter's, at the south of Cape Breton Island. He was doing all right, too, recording the seamy features and jutting eyebrows of the sturdy Scots around. He followed this with a short course in New York, then established himself in Halifax.

He has been fortunate in that the three loves of his life are bound up tight together—home, sailing and photography. Sailing is his hobby, yet it is also a way of life to him, whether cruising or racing from the Royal Yacht Squadron, where he has been Commodore. His witty brown-haired wife, Elva, often "crews" for him, and also works beside him at the studio on Barrington Street. His home, perched halfway down a cliff, looks out over Halifax Harbor, has upper and lower decks, bunk beds and a stateroom papered with ship scenes. And his photography is exclusively of the sea.

His book "Out of Halifax," a collection of 99 first-class photographs came out in 1936, in a limited edition. It sold at $15 and was gone in less than three months. You'd have to pay $40 for a second-hand copy now—if you could find one for sale.

Less spectacular was "Schooner Bluenose" for which he supplied the photographic illustrations. But the ship itself will continue to hold a cherished spot in MacAskill's heart.

MacAskill loves a ship, like any Nova Scotian, but more than most. He followed the career of "Bluenose" from building until she left Nova Scotia. Some of his most spectacular shots were taken from her deck, as she heeled in the breeze or creamed along "with a bone in her teeth". His photographs of the pride of Lunenberg were used in the designs on the Canadian 10-cent piece, and on a 50-cent stamp.

All his work has sold as individual prints, not as photospreads. Some of the perennially-popular photographs have been printed at least a thousand times, contact prints to map-size. Haligonians leaving home want a picture of Northwest Arm to remind them of the scene of youthful pleasures. Tourists to Cape Breton and Peggy's Cove want souvenirs of their visit.

MacAskill's is no Sunday afternoon snapshooting, but plain hard work.

"You can learn portrait work in a school or studio," he says in a quiet voice that holds a touch of the Gaelic, "so it gets to be routine and automatic. But getting sea pictures, you have to wait until you get the light right, wait until you get the boat paused in her heaving. On slippery rocks you have to know the sea. Otherwise, it could be dangerous if you got caught in the backwash of a wave."

MacAskill's dark-stained fingers indicate the same gripe that photographers around the world all know. "Can't get good darkroom help." The brown chemical stains are there to stay, and proof positive that he sees each print through to the end. As far as that goes, any good photographer would hesitate to let alien hands touch those valuable negatives.

They are the cream of half a century's photographing. Many of them just couldn't be made today, for the subjects have gone to Davy Jones's locker. The square-rigged ships pulling out of Halifax Harbor on a dark of sun and cloud, are hull down forever. But they live on in the framed MacAskill prints which grace living rooms.

WALLACE MacASKILL, veteran photographer, has exhibited all over the world.

FINLAND's independence is symbolized in "Tech Town" outside Helsinki, student-constructed and publicly financed. This summer, eight Canadian students participated in the work, among them Bill Wilson *(second from r.)*, Jim da Costa *(behind centre figure)*, John Digby *(r.)*.

STUDENTPOWER MIRACLE

FINLAND'S NOT LOOKING BACKWARDS

by Nicholas Ignatieff

FINLAND is by far the most hopeful thing that is happening in the world today. I am sure that is true partly because of the amazing achievements of the Finns themselves, who have shown great sense, imagination and courage under stress, and partly because only in Finland can one detect any hopeful signs as to long-range Soviet intentions—expressed in actions rather than words.

All over Finland the Finns are building — in their own way—unhurriedly and with due deliberation, but with magnificent ambition. For when one stops to realize that Finland is not, and never can be, a wealthy country and lacks practically all resources but forests, a little water power and some indifferent soil, the scope of Finnish achievements and plans staggers the imagination.

It is one such project which led eight Canadian University students,* my wife and myself to sail for Finland last May. The project is worth describing for it is typical of modern Finland and is in itself an object lesson for Canadians.

*Jim da Costa, Osgoode Hall; John Digby, Medicine; Jack Gray, University College; Bill Harris, Trinity; Frank Jennings, Emmanuel College; Elmer Sopha, Law; Don Wilson, Ontario Agricultural College; Bill Wilson.

In the autumn of 1950 a Finnish student choir visited Toronto as part of their tour of Canada and the U.S. At the University of Toronto what appealed to us was not only their magnificent singing but the ultimate purpose of their tour. These were students of Finland's Institute of Technology advertising their all-student project of building a "student town" near Helsinki and trying to raise some $5 million which this project would cost. Knowing something of the difficulty which Canadian Universities have met in their campaigns for raising building funds since the war, I was immediately interested in this attempt by a group of students to launch an ambitious project. So there and then the possibility was discussed of some Canadian students joining the Finns during the summer months to help with this project. The Finnish students were enthusiastic in their response and most generous in their assistance to make the plan economically possible.

As a result, ten of us from the University of Toronto sailed for Helsinki at the end of May and spent two months living and working with Finns and finally travelling through Finland to the North-West corner of Lapland—in Canadian terms to a point North of Aklavik—where even at the end of July night is still as bright as day.

The "student town" project proved far bigger and more ambitious than we had anticipated. Even to our large-scale way of thinking it is a tremendous undertaking. Before the war the Finns planned to move the Institute of Technology, which embraces all the courses of a faculty of Engineering or Applied Science in a Canadian University, from its inadequate old site in Helsinki to the country some six miles away. The war postponed the project indefinitely.

HOWEVER, housing conditions for students in Helsinki have been so difficult that the student body, which is extremely strong and well organized in Finland, obtained permission from the authorities to go ahead with that part of the project which was to provide student residence, dining and recreational facilities — on the understanding that the students themselves take full responsibility.

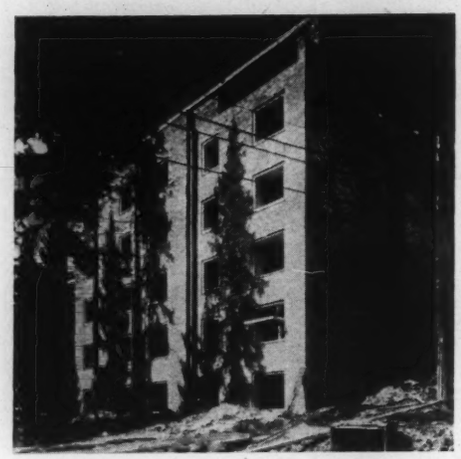
The challenge was immediately taken up. The Government assisted only indirectly—by throwing the design of the project open for national competition. This was won by the famous architect

Alto, who completed the long-range project. This is to embody not only student and faculty residences, but all the academic buildings and the National research laboratories, which will be associated with the work of the institute when economic conditions permit. The Government also extended to the Student Body the permission to engage in the import of certain rationed goods such as coffee and sell them on the open market at prices which are normally termed "black market," but which the Finns have characteristically put to social use. The "black market" is operated only by official consent for the benefit of hospitals, schools, etc.

THE STUDENTS canvassed the support of the Finnish people themselves and by far the largest proportion of the required capital has been raised in this manner. Finnish businessmen responded with grand generosity. Heavily taxed though they are and struggling with inflation and the burden of war reparations, they did not hesitate to give to an institution which is state-owned and supported out of taxes. In many wealthier countries this is sufficient excuse to curtail private support for higher education. But in Finland one firm donates all the plumbing fixtures, another all the flooring, another most of the insulation and yet another some of the nails and roofing, etc.

Construction began in 1950 and the first block of residences was built out of materials which were brought to the site by students themselves. This operation is referred to by the students as "The Russian reparations to Finland," for the bricks were recovered from the large Soviet Embassy—one of the few buildings in Helsinki destroyed by Russian bombs.

The buildings presently under construction in "Tech Town" are three residence units designed to house 750 students, one athletic and recreational building, an athletic field and restaurant. Eventually some 2,000 students will be housed at this



TECH TOWN: Student residence in course of construction, designed by a young architect, Siren.

fine site on the peninsula of a Baltic lagoon.

Instead of the usual dull corridor system the architect incorporated the idea of a small group of students living as friends in a self-contained apartment. The rooms, which are single or double only, are grouped so that four or five rooms open out on a common lounge and are provided with a kitchenette, showers and toilets and balconies.

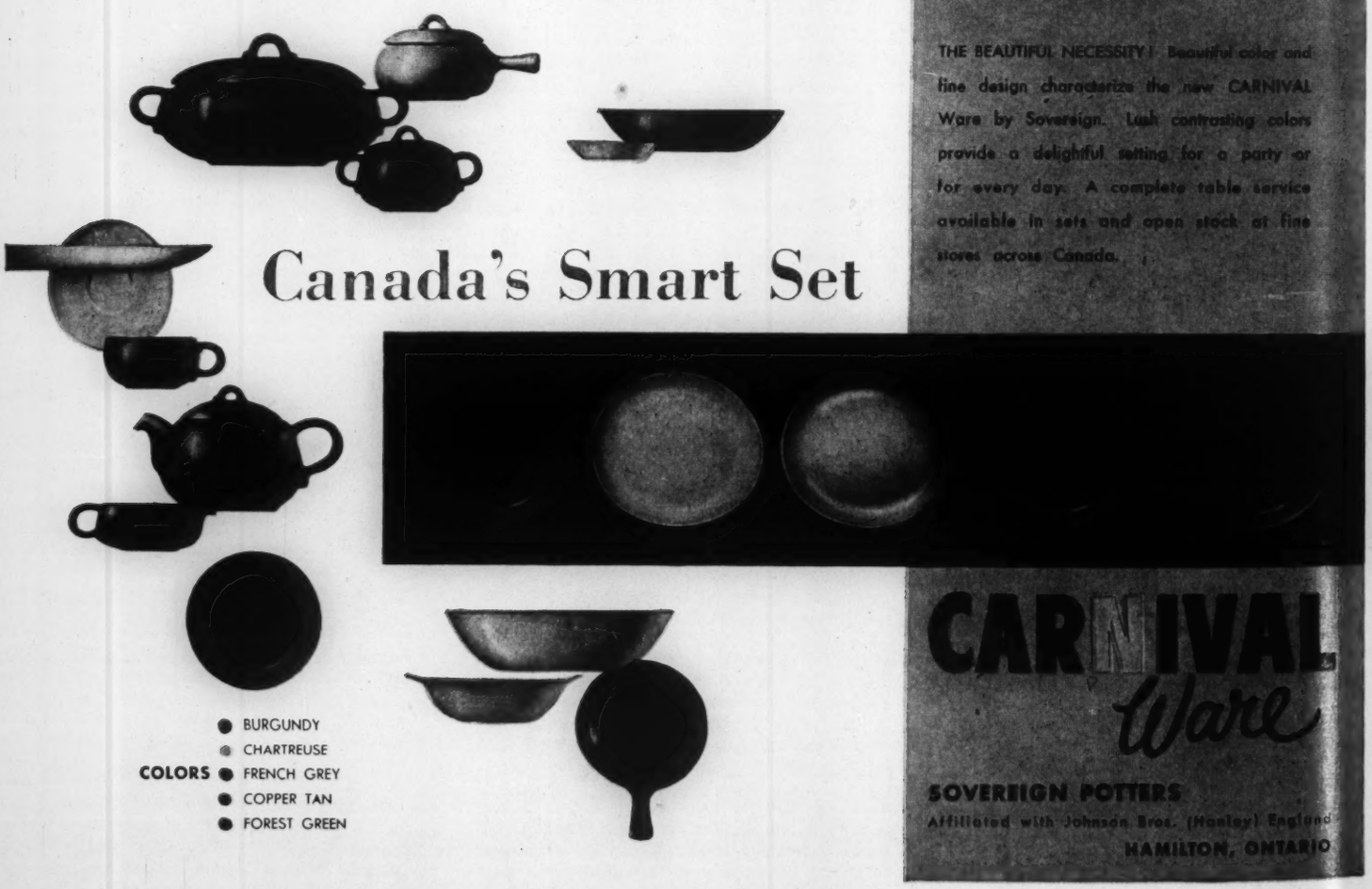
Our particular contribution was the laying of the foundation of a Sauna — the Finnish steam bath—without which no Finnish home or institution is complete. It is possible that the Sauna has contributed not only to Finnish cleanliness, but to their national psychology — for the Sauna is not for the nervous or hurried temperament — it inures one against shock; it induces calm and unhurried reflection, of which our civilization stands in greater need than ever before.

The fine response of the Finnish public to the appeal of students may be connected with Finland's gravest problem—the problem of war reparations to Soviet Russia.

When Finland accepted, as part of the armistice terms with the Soviet Union, the clause which required her to pay war reparation in kind valued at $300 million U.S. dollars within 6 years, at prices prevailing in 1936, it seemed to many experts that Finland was assuming an impossible burden, which she could never meet, and that, therefore, she was signing a deed of permanent vassalage to Russia. These reparations appeared impossible of fulfilment not only in terms of the national income, but also because two-thirds represented the products of a heavy-metal industry which Finland did not even possess.

THE FINNS, however, are stubborn, and do not recognize the impossible. Since their national existence was inextricably bound to reparations, and no major assistance was forthcoming from any quarter, the Finns set out to do the impossible virtually on their own. They created a heavy industry. They built tools, machines, ships, and they met their reparation payments. What is more: they turned, what appeared to be a national disaster, into a national advantage. As a result of Finland's supreme effort to meet her obligations, she has created a better-balanced and technologically more advanced economy than she has ever had, capable of supporting a higher standard of living in the future and they show their appreciation to her engineers in a practical manner by supporting "Tech Town."

Today, instead of indulging in pessimistic talk about the likelihood of a third world war, the average Finn will almost certainly make some remark to the effect that by next year reparations to Soviet Russia will have been paid off and Finland will be able to breathe more freely.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SIX YEARS AFTER

JAPAN IS PROSPEROUS AGAIN

by Frank Robertson

Tokyo.

THERE IS an unmistakable air of prosperity in Japan today, particularly in comparison with other Asian countries. The people are well-clothed and they look healthy and well-fed. More homes have been built in Japan since the war than in any other country but the U.S. Factories this year paid a mid-year bonus to their workers.

Although Japan will lose a million dollars worth of business a day if the Korean war ends, this country's economic recovery has been so rapid and substantial that this loss is not expected to cause serious hardship. Since the beginning of the Korean war, Japan has supplied a wide range of manufactured goods, ranging from trucks to sandbags, to the United Nations Command, has repaired Allied war equipment, and earned further income from communications and transportation charges.

Japan will also get its share of the $300 million a year expected to be spent in Korea by the United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency, in rebuilding the war-shattered peninsula. In addition, a part of the equipment and goods needed for ECA (Marshall Plan) projects in Southeast Asia is expected to be purchased from Japan.

Furthermore, the Allied Occupation army is now on a pay-as-you-go basis, thus lifting a heavy burden from the Japanese economy. All this will help offset the loss of income from the Korean war, but in any case Japan's economy today is believed sound enough—thanks in part to the two billion dollars in aid poured in by the United States—to stand up to this loss.

Her foreign trade is improving all the time, particularly with Southeast Asia, to which she has been selling textiles, iron and steel products, machinery, chemicals and non-ferrous metals.

Production costs in Japan are high, largely because Chinese coking-coal and ores are no longer available, and coal imported from the U.S. costs almost three times as much. But, fortunately for Japan, greatly increased production costs have been offset by world demand. Australia, for example, is buying all the Japanese steel it can get; Argentina is another important customer.

Statistics recently released by the Japanese Government show that agricultural, mining and forestry production for the past fiscal year reached the level of the 1934-36 base years, thus beating by one year the target date set by the Occupation's economic

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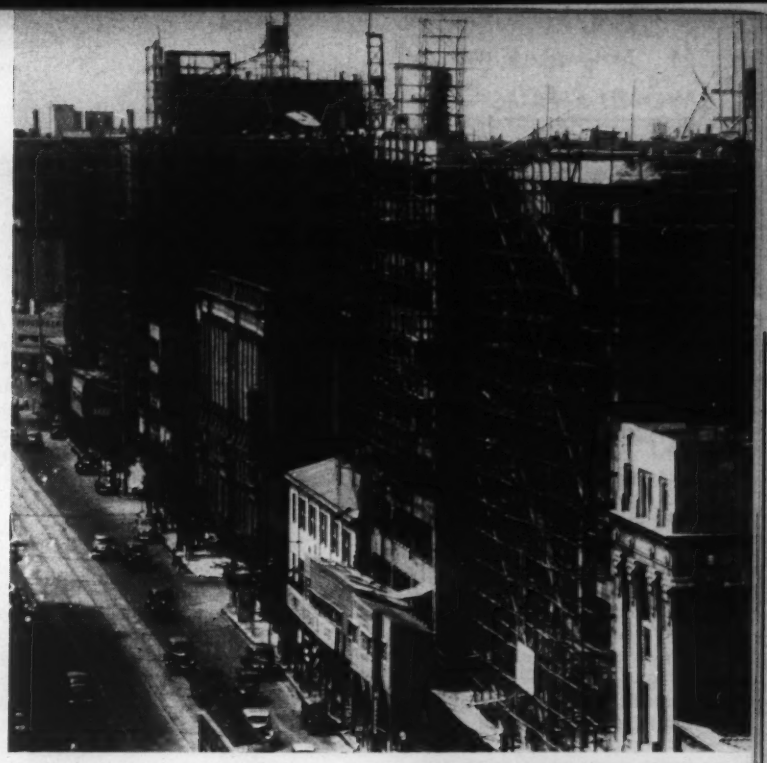


TOKYO REBUILDS: Nearly 100 such concrete buildings, some a block square, are going up at present. Scene is the Ginza.

GINZA'S neon lights rival Broadway's, as prosperity revives night spots, like "The Show-Boat" above.

TEXTILE COMEBACK lags behind other industries, but amply supplies the home market. Below: a department store window.

RUSH HOUR in downtown Tokyo (below), once again a bustling metropolis, with war scars hard to find.

BUMPER TO BUMPER: American cars, most of them new, parked outside business offices in Tokyo. But the city's six million people own only 40,000 cars.

—Photos by Tsuguichi Koyangi for International

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIGGER WAR LOOMS IN KOREA

by Willson Woodside

FROM ALL INDICATIONS, if or when the truce talks are finally called off in Korea the war there is going to be a bigger and wider one than before. During the nearly three months since Commissar Malik cried "Peace" the enemy has been busy night and day reinforcing his striking power, while our forces have been as busy strengthening their defences.

As far back as last May it became clear that we didn't plan to push much further north than the favorable position we had taken up angle-wise across the 38th Parallel. We hoped to convince the Chinese Communist leaders that no expenditure of their manpower, however profligate, could drive us from this position. During the lull in the fighting we have been constantly fortifying this line—in depth—and adding to the firepower which last spring took such a terrible toll of the enemy.

These defences may soon be grimly tested, if the Communist preparations are being correctly reported. They

—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

DECISION DUE

have now, according to General Van Fleet, some 40 divisions of 7,000 men each in the line and 30 divisions in reserve. The extent of their supply build-up can be judged from a truck movement in recent weeks estimated at three times their normal needs. For the first time since the Chinese entered Korea, they have artillery in quantity and use it even wastefully.

Tanks have been spotted moving up behind the enemy lines. The North Koreans were well supplied with Soviet tanks last summer, but the Chinese have never had them. Now it is reported that the newly arrived tanks are manned by "Caucasian" troops, of whom General Ridgway says "large numbers" have already reached the scene—though we still await confirmation by the Foreign Minister of Lower Caucasia.

The term "Caucasian" could with some reason have been used by Ridgway's headquarters to avoid the invidious distinction between "white" and "yellow" men, or just the sheer confusion of references to "white Reds" and "yellow Reds", and perhaps in time "brown Reds" and "black Reds." But it seems also to be used to indicate that while we know that white Communist troops have arrived in Korea, we don't know, or won't say, whether these are all from the European satellites or include "volunteers" or units from the Soviet Army.

There was a report late last winter, when the Chinese were first stalled in Korea, of the recruiting in Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany of technicians for tank and air force duty in Korea. It always seemed that, aside from the important question of their skills, the Kremlin was bound to answer the rally of the United Nations in Korea by presenting a "Potemkin" United Nations force of the Soviet world.

It seems, therefore, that the Communist enemy is about to step up the scale of his effort in Korea by another big notch. His first big increase was in manpower, when the Chinese hordes were thrown in to succor the beaten North Koreans, last fall. This increase is to be mainly in machine-power: artillery, tanks, air force with radar and anti-aircraft, and truck transport.

A new offensive, if it comes as many recent prisoners have said it would, in late September or early October, is bound to be more formidable than the "human sea" attacks beaten off with such frightful slaughter last spring. But Generals Ridgway and Van Fleet have been preparing for this contingency, and appear to have averted the let-down in the morale of our troops on which the enemy almost certainly counted as one result of the prolonged talk of peace.

The fighting has slackened during the summer, but Ridgway has never given up the offensive patrolling and jabbing which is a vital part of his defensive tactics. And no matter how diligently he has had the engineers preparing a fortified line, he will never let our troops get the idea that all they have to do is sit in it and hold on.

What he has been building is no great Maginot Line of concrete fortresses, but field defences in depth, designed to bar the most favorable natural approaches to the enemy and aid our troops in exacting the maximum price for any loss of ground. That there will be such loss of ground in case of a big enemy offensive is only to be expected.

—Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

ALL SOVIET EFFORTS to divide U.S. and Britain over the Japanese Treaty and role of Communist China in it have proven vain.

—International

"CAUCASIAN TROOPS" are reported by General Ridgway to have arrived in Korea to reinforce the enemy. The term could cover Soviet as well as East European satellite "volunteers." Shown is a Soviet guard company in Vienna.

The expected appearance of an enemy tactical air force, attacking our troops in the front line, supporting an enemy offensive, and harrying our highway convoys and ports of debarkation would be a very great change in the war, for our troops and supply services, as for the South Korean civilians. But it would perhaps be not unwelcome to our air force people.

They are confident, from the many skirmishes along the Yalu River, that our fighters and/or our pilots have a clear edge over the Soviet. If the *MIG-15* is as good a machine or better than our *F-86*, then it is our pilots or our computing gunsight which gave us the advantage of a 40-to-1 score in the April to June clashes. (See "The Best Fighter—MIG or Sabre?", SN July 3).

U.S. Air Force leaders feel that if any such edge can be maintained in an expanded fighter war in Korea it would be the strongest possible warning to the Kremlin not to tangle in an all-out struggle with Western air power. If, on the other hand, the Soviets should be able to cut down our advantage through better planes, better-trained pilots, or by copying our gunsight, then our people feel that it is as well we should be warned of this.

They also would very much like to see what planes the Soviets would use for tactical bombing and front-line support work, and gain experience with Soviet methods in this field, to aid our planning in how to meet a Soviet air-and-ground attack in Europe.

Apart from the challenge of men and machines, which we face with confidence, there is the ominous possibility of the air war spreading. The only way it could be confined to the Korean Peninsula would be for both sides to make their armed sorties only from Korean bases. If the Soviets attempt to fight from the "privileged sanctuary" of Manchurian bases, it can be taken as almost certain that we will set aside the hesitation of last spring and attack those bases. And if we attack Manchurian bases the Soviets may retaliate by attacking UN bases in Japan, which have been equally a privileged sanctuary.

Then we attack the Siberian bases which back up the Manchurian bases, they attack the great U.S. bomber base on Okinawa and send in submarines against our supply ships and aircraft-carriers, and we attack their sub bases at Vladivostok and Port Arthur . . . Well, that's the way it could go, right on into World War III.

The best safeguard against such a chain reaction is that both sides have their eyes open to its possibilities and have shown fairly convincingly that they are anxious to avoid it. It has looked all along as though the Soviets were being careful not to commit the forces of the USSR formally to this struggle. If any of their military advisers or fighter pilots have been

—Manning in The Phoenix Republic

"THE ROPE TRICK": Nehru's attitude towards the Japanese Treaty has again baffled and angered many leaders of the U.S.

captured by our side in Korea, nothing has been published about it. If some of their personnel are now to be used more openly, we can expect that this will be under every manner of camouflage. They will be "volunteers", or they will be part of an "international brigade" sent by the "People's Democracies" to fight against "imperialism." The one thing they won't be is official members of the USSR Armed Forces fighting against the U.S. Armed Forces.

Nevertheless it is to be noted that the Soviets are prepared to take considerable risks in the possible spreading of the war, and considerable efforts in raising reinforcements and supplying equipment, in order to keep important U.S. forces tied down in the Far East, and to keep the Chinese at war with the U.S. and more and more dependent on the Soviet Union. It remains a highly dangerous game.

IRAN'S ULTIMATUM

Teheran.

SINCE Dr. Mossadegh failed twice to get a parliamentary quorum for his latest ultimatum against Britain and British oil technicians, Teheran has been an even more bewildered city than is now usual.

The Government attempted its usual methods of "persuasion". But the crowds of demonstrators inside and outside the Majlis on this morning did not seem particularly formidable. They cheered government figures in a desultory way but could scarcely have struck terror into the most timid of deputies.

What will happen next? There is a precedent for this anti-Mossadegh abstentionism. Last time it happened Dr. Mossadegh threatened that he would be unable to guarantee public order unless the Majlis came to heel and granted him the vote of confidence he required. He may do this again: indeed, it is confidently believed he will try it.

This is the most likely course of events and will presumably be followed by the formal handing to the British of the ultimatum threatening to expel all their personnel from Abadan unless they reopen negotiations within a fortnight.

It is believed by some circles in Teheran that the Majlis' action is the first serious breach in Dr. Mossadegh's position and that much may now depend on the Shah, who is still absent from Teheran, and who may feel that his last chance of intervention has arrived.

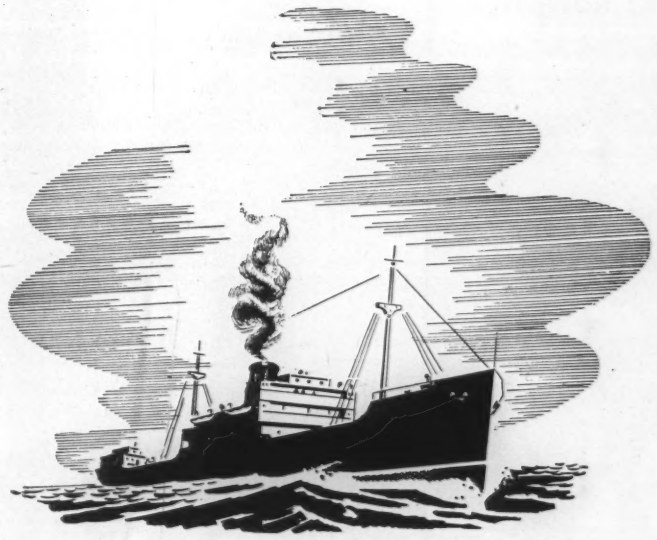
But the general feeling here is that Dr. Mossadegh is by no means beaten yet and that he will not go down without a violent struggle. Meanwhile, the opposition is mustering its own paid demonstrators and the struggle for power is vigorously engaged behind the scenes and on the streets.

—Philip Toynbee, OFNS

EUROPEAN ARMY MAKES HEADWAY

IN INFORMED quarters here it is felt with some confidence that a treaty for the establishment of a European Army can be ready for signature by the end of the year. This is the deadline now set for the replacement of the German Occupation Statute. The Germans, it is believed, will not enter the European Army plan unless the Occupation Statute is replaced by a new contract with the Western powers. But, by the same token, the French cannot accept the new contractual basis for relations with Germany unless and until they are sure of German acceptance of the European Army plan. The two must, therefore, develop concurrently.

With this proviso it is believed that the way is now almost clear for a three-power agreement on the revision of the Occupation Statute. Messrs. Acheson, Schuman and Morrison should be able to agree at Washington this month on new instructions to their



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High Commissioners at Bonn to open definitive negotiations with the Germans. For the European Army plan, on the other hand, the three Ministers can probably do little more than to give a general blessing to M. Hervé Alphand's efforts to work out details.

It is now almost certain that such a blessing will be given. The Americans have come so far from their position of a year ago that they now see the French plan as the best hope of obtaining a German contribution to Western defence, and the French Government, having gained its main point, has moved a long way from the rigidities on which M. Jules Moch (then French Minister of Defence) was insisting a year ago.

It is now certain that France will *not* insist on limiting the size of the German components to a brigade or "combat team". The concession has not been made formally as yet, only because the French hope to use it as a bargaining point. Nor is there any further dispute about the total size of the German contribution. It has already been agreed that it should be limited to one-fifth of the total armies of the North Atlantic (including U.S., British and Canadian units) stationed in Europe.

The vexing question about how the European Army components should be grouped has been solved already by a provisional agreement that SHAPE (Eisenhower's headquarters) should be responsible for the decision. Moreover, the French Government is now prepared to throw the whole of its European forces into the European Army.

The one really serious obstacle which has still to be overcome is the question of finance. It will be necessary, first, to agree on a formula by which the contribution of each participating country shall be assessed. This formula should be in the treaty to avoid endless annual arguments. But this is only the beginning of the difficulty. If the participating Governments agree on the formula, will the Parliaments agree to vote large sums of money for an international authority over which they have no control?

To ask them to do so is to ask them to give to an international executive authority which they would never give to their own national executives. It is to avoid this dilemma that the European Army conference has been devising its scheme for a European elected assembly to supervise the European defence budget.

Another problem of a similar kind is to provide some authority which can answer to the German Parliament for the European defence expenditures. In France and the other participating countries this will obviously be the existing Ministries of Defence. But Germany, according to the postulate, is to have no Ministry of Defence.

In spite of the very considerable progress already made towards the conception of a "European Defence Community" these questions might appear insoluble. But nothing is insoluble if the will to solve it is great enough. It may well be that the West's need for a German military contribution, coupled with the growing American conviction that this can only be accomplished within a European framework, may be enough to provide solutions even for these unprecedented problems.—*OFNS*

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B-A APPOINTMENT

H. T. O'NEILL

The Directors of The British American Oil Company Limited, at a Board Meeting on August 17, appointed H. T. O'Neill, Treasurer of the Company. Mr. O'Neill will continue his present office of Vice President—Finance.

Mr. O'Neill joined British American in 1949 after serving many years with The Royal Bank of Canada.

—CP

HIGH POINT of the speeches currently being made by CP correspondent Bill Boss, just back from Korea, is how *some* Canadian soldiers have realized the unhappy position of Korean civilians and how they have organized to help. Here CSM Maurice Jutreau of the Royal 22nd Regiment and helpers deliver supplies, contributed by the troops, to the medical officer of a Korean hospital.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

New Brunswick:

CASE OF SPARTAN SPUDS

THERE IS at least one silver lining to the cloud of gloom that overhangs many an eastern Canadian potato farm this fall.

An epidemic of late blight, spreading since mid-July from the northern States and eastward from Ontario, has become fairly general now in the Maritime Provinces.

It means a reduction in the marketable crop—though just how much of a decrease will not be known until the spuds are dug.

The sole bright spot is the fact that the wide prevalence of the fungus disease is subjecting Canada's two new blight-resistant types of potato—the "Keswick" and the "Canso"—to an unexpectedly severe test under field conditions. And, so far, they are showing no sign of infection.

It was 18 years ago that C. F. Bailey, then superintendent of the sprawling 630-acre Dominion Experimental Farm at Fredericton, NB, initiated research to produce a potato that would be immune to blight. If such a species could be evolved, it would save Maritime farmers alone millions of dollars in epidemic years.

The only blight-free potato known was the wild tuber of Central America —a pea-sized variety, useless as food.

The Fredericton station—at which potato experimental work for Canada is centred—imported some, crossed them with standard types such as Green Mountains, Irish Cobblers, Katahdins. Then began the long process of selective breeding from the seed stock.

After the Second World War, international attention was attracted by the announcement that the NB researchers had done it. Field tests in certain Maritime coastal areas, where blight is a serious hazard three years out of five, had shown that two newly-developed varieties would thrive unaffected. And the quality was fully equal to Green Mountains.

This was momentous news for Canadian farmers—particularly for the 4,000 in NB, whose crop in good years is worth up to $20 million and represents from 15 to 25 per cent of the nation's harvest.

But enough seed could not be made immediately available to transform the vast fields over night. This year 10,000 bushels of seed stock were released throughout Canada. In NB, 114 farmers have a total of 130 acres planted in plots ranging in size from a quarter-acre to five acres. (NB's total potato cultivation this year is 45,300 acres, down 24 per cent from 1950.)

From the 1951 crop should come enough seed to permit Keswick and Canso potatoes to enter commercial production next year on a limited scale.

Meanwhile, Maine growers have 10,000 acres planted in "Kennebec" potatoes, a U.S.-originated variety which resists blight. Canadian researchers believe that their own two types are better. Under extreme laboratory tests, Keswick and Canso may acquire a spot of blight, but it does no harm. However, on Kennebec the blight can be made to spread.

British Columbia:

LOCAL QUEENS

ON A FOGGY morning last week, two of the crack passenger liners on the BC coast smashed into each other, 34 miles from Prince Rupert. The CPR's *Princess Kathleen*, luxury cruise liner to Alaska, and the CNR's regular steamer to Prince Rupert, were damaged in the smash, but no one was hurt. Ottawa has ordered an official investigation and will want to know why radar equipment aboard both ships didn't keep them apart.

The *Kathleen* and the *Rupert* are to the BC coast what the *Queen Elizabeth* and the *Queen Mary* are to Atlantic travel—the biggest and the best.

WARNING

THE GOVERNMENT apparently has inside information trouble is brewing among the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors in the Kootenay and Okanagan areas. Attorney-General Gordon Wismer asked for more RCMP (which now police the province) for those areas, promptly got them. Only trouble so far has been the dynamiting of power lines, briefly cutting power. But police apparently are taking no chances.

It could be that the Doukhobors, who want to move to a spot north of Kamloops, are getting restless at the delay. Kamloops people don't want them, although a Government advisory committee recommends that they go there.

MANY TONGUES

FOR YEARS, BC forest operators and workers have been fighting a gaining campaign to bring safety into wood and mill operations. Everywhere they turn, employees see signs warning them to be careful.

An accident last week served to remind them they have a new problem in immigrant workers. A Norwegian, unable to read the signs or understand the language, was hurt in a forest accident.

Now everyone is wondering what to do about it. Translation of safety regulations into the languages of the newcomers would hardly be enough. It's the day-to-day "be careful" campaign which does the trick.

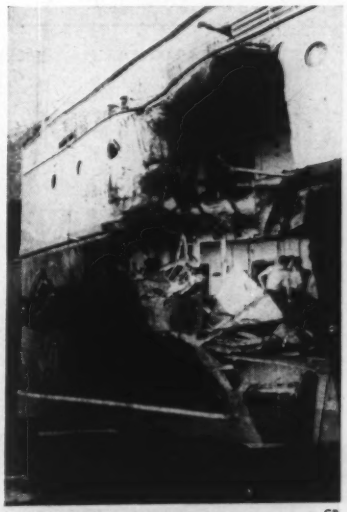
Newfoundland:

AIR HISTORY

ONCE AGAIN Newfoundland is in aviation history. This time the Canberra jet has made a new record nonstop east-to-west across the Atlantic to Gander.

The pioneer flight of Alcock and Brown on June 14, 1919, took 16½ hours to make the hop from St. John's to Clifton, Ireland. Hawker and Grieve had started on May 18; they were picked up off the Orkneys by the Norwegian ship Mary.

First westward crossing of Atlantic by U.S. Air Corps fliers from Iceland to Labrador was in August 1921 and thereafter the parade began. Lindbergh when he made his solo from New York to Paris, passed over St. John's. DePinedo flew from Trepassey, Newfoundland to the Azores in May, 1927 and Schele and Brock flew from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, to Croydon, England in August. Today the ultra-modern jet does the more difficult east-to-west crossing in four hours.



—CP

GAPING HOLE in the port bow of the CPR steamer *Princess Kathleen*, result of a collision with the CNR *Prince Rupert*, is inspected and repaired by BC marine engineers.

Quebec:

DODO-DEAD

TWELVE MEN gathered together in Montreal this Labor Day to prove that it is not a necessity on that last long week end of the summer to head for the open road. They sat down quietly in the Central YMCA and started a checker tournament.

Entrants included Professor W. R. Fraser, the Canadian checker champion, and J. D. MacFarlane, the Montreal and district titleholder. The reason for the tournament was not to put titles on the line, but to revive interest in checkers.

The dozen men played valorously for several days. Games were won and lost in deep silence. Reporters interested in seeing what might come of this attempt to put new life in a dying sport tip-toed in at regular intervals to check on how the resuscitation program was proceeding.

But they were the only outsiders to tip-toe into the tournament. So far as could be learned checkers, as a mass sport, was just as dead when the tournament ended as when it started.

Manitoba:

MENACE OF 15B

BACK IN 1935 a severe rust epidemic cut into wheat yields across the Canadian prairies. That same fall, 20 years of unending research culminated with the licensing of rust resistant Thatcher wheat.

In the spring of 1936 Thatcher seed was widely distributed and for 14 years rust losses were almost negligible. Then in 1950 a new rust variety, known as race 15B, caused serious damage to all previously rust resistant wheat, including Thatcher.

Today scientists in the Canadian Government laboratory at the University of Manitoba are pressing their vital search for a new type of wheat which will be resistant to all rusts including the new scourge.

Preparations to combat 15B were begun in 1940 when first reports were received of the new rust. Until a new type of rust-resistant wheat is developed western crops will again be in the position where a vicious onslaught of 15B could ruin millions of bushels, slashing at yield and grade in exactly the way it was done before the advent of Thatcher.

The search for a new type of wheat breeding material includes testing

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wheat varieties from all over the world, including Australia, China, East Africa and India. However, Russian material is not included. Any wheat seeds acquired from Russia have failed to germinate.

Finding a wheat resistant to 15B is not the only problem facing the scientists. Included in such a variety must also be resistance to the stem and leaf rusts, as well as such essential agronomic qualities as milling quality, high yield ability, earliness of maturity and strong straw.

To date at least three wheat varieties that are resistant to 15B have been found. One was a variety known as MacMurachy, developed by a Manitoba farmer.

Two other varieties were found in Kenya colony, East Africa. They lack milling qualities but have the vital resistance to 15B. One of these Kenya varieties shows promise and work is now being concentrated on improving it in the University of Manitoba laboratories.

THE OPTIMISTS

WINNIPEG has joined the select list of Canadian points which receive television from across the international border.

True the reception in the Manitoba capital is far from ideal. In fact, unless weather conditions are favorable Winnipeg's handful of TV set owners don't receive anything.

Telecasts are received from Minneapolis, which is 150 to 200 miles beyond ideal reception distance, but owners report that only a U.S. Government decree stands between them and fairly regular reception.

A station at Fargo, North Dakota, well within the 250-mile Winnipeg reception range, was ready to go on the air this year, but the U.S. Government suddenly blocked construction of new outlets.

But despite the erratic reception, set owners believe they have certain advantages. They have been told by Government radio licence collectors that they don't have to donate any money to Government because "it can't collect for what it can't transmit."

—CP

ROYAL SKIPPER: Capt. B. B. Grant, master of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of France, will retire Oct. 12 after his ship brings Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to Canada. He is RN veteran.

Saskatchewan:

COMPLETE DATA

A 30-YEAR project covering the soil of Saskatchewan has just been completed. It is known as Report No. 13 and it brings to more than 70 million acres the area for which soil surveys have been made and for which maps are available. Saskatchewan is thus the first province in Canada to have such a survey completed and the Provincial Government now intends to carry on survey work in the forest area of the north until complete data is available for all lands up to the pre-Cambrian shield.

The work was begun in 1921 by Professor Roy Hansen, head of the University soils department. It has been carried on by Professors A. H. Joel and F. H. Edmunds as well as by federal and provincial assistants.

First purpose of the survey was to classify soils scientifically and show their distribution. It provides a scientific inventory of soil resources and gives a basis for farmers in such problems as fertility and use of fertilizers and likelihood of erosion. It also serves as a base for administration in deciding on land use and it is invaluable to highway officials in planning and building new roads.

THE HOT STUFF

DR. H. F. MORROW, Chief Geologist of the Resources Department of Saskatchewan, thinks there is little doubt that the Province is destined to become the greatest uranium-producing area in the world. Large-scale production is only two years away he said recently. Much of the 1951 exploratory program has already been completed.

Apart from the plans for establishing Uranium City to serve the Beaverlodge field, it is reported reliably that around Spreckley Lake, to the east of Goldfields, some really remarkable uranium finds have been discovered.

ALL HAPPY BUT—

SASKATCHEWAN in early September bore little resemblance to its usual early fall appearance. Instead of brown prairies, grass was greener than often in early spring and ditches were full of water. Hundreds of fields resembled the spring thaw as potholes dotted the countryside and in many places swathed wheat lay in puddles. But by Sept. 6 there had been little or no frost and the wheat crop was pretty well immune to this damage.

After the wettest August in decades it looked as if all the farmer needed was dry weather to reap the greatest crop in Saskatchewan history, around 350 million bushels of wheat, which might well be worth $700 million by next spring. Farmers had few grumbles this year and the businessman was smiling. It looked like a nice fall for everyone except the white collar gentry who tried ineffectually to keep pace with rising living costs.

■ For the first time since 1947 Saskatchewan this year has no emergency fodder policy. This was a reflection of the heavy grain and fodder crops now in prospect in the grain-growing Province.

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EDMONTON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT...WHERE STETSONS LED THE NEXT BRAND ALMOST 4 to 1

Ontario:

LEAKY LINE

CLAIMS that aliens are being smuggled from Windsor across the Detroit river into the U.S. are recurrent. No doubt some goes on, more in certain periods than others. Difficulty is to catch the smugglers.

Latest outburst was by Senator Herbert O'Connor in Washington, who asserted Windsor is the assembly point in a large traffic. Senator Pat McCarran asserts more than 5,000,000 aliens are in the U.S. illegally, though he names the Mexican as well as the Canadian borders.

No Windsor authority will deny the possibility of some smuggling. They know how easy it is to do, in the dark of the night, across the narrow river. They also know times are propitious for prospective customers. As the U.S. is very strict on its immigration quotas, and those for certain European countries have long waiting lists, there is a natural temptation for some to try to obtain legal entry to Canada, then contrive to find a way across the border.

Most of the charges, and rumors, recently have referred to Sicilians. The suggestion is some of the Sicilian bandits, who found it too hot in their home island, have used this route to get to Detroit. Arrests have been made of some Sicilians in Detroit, found to be without proper admittance papers.

No one, except perhaps some U.S. senators, suspects the traffic across the Detroit river is very heavy, certainly not as heavy as the bad, bold rum-running days of the 1920's when smuggling of aliens was a lucrative sideline.

—CP

HONOR STUDENT: W. Ross MacDonald, Speaker of the House of Commons, left, receives a medal from Lt.-Gov. Gaspard Fauteux of Quebec, for his efforts to learn French in order to facilitate his control of the House. The medal was awarded by Laval University after a summer course.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

The RT. REV. WALTER FOSTER BARFOOT, Bishop of Edmonton, is the new Primate of the Church of England in Canada. He was chosen by the Electoral College of the Church in Victoria, BC. He will take the title of Archbishop of Edmonton. He is a native of Collingwood, Ont.

The MOST REV. PHILIP F. POCOCK, Roman Catholic Bishop of Saskatoon, has been elevated to archbishop and appointed to the archdiocese of Winnipeg, succeeding the late Archbishop G. Murray.

Group Captain ROBERT S. TURNBULL, 33, of Winnipeg has been named Director of Personnel Administration in the RCAF.

Group Captain P. A. GILCHRIST, 41, of Weyburn, Sask., is the RCAF's new Director of Reserve Manning.

DEATHS

LIUET.-COL. LAUGHLIN MACLEOD HUGHES, 61, former Commandant of the Kingston (Ont.) Military Depot; in Kingston.

DR. W. A. CARROTHERS, 62, head of BC's Public Utilities Commission for 12 years and former Professor of Economics at the Universities of Saskatchewan and British Columbia; in Victoria.

ALLAN BRADSHAW WARD, 60, Toronto Customs Officer for 40 years; in Toronto, of coronary thrombosis.

DR. CHARLES BUCKINGHAM SHUTTLEWORTH, FRCS, 81, noted Toronto surgeon; in Toronto General Hospital, after a short illness.

CANON T. E. ROWE, founder of the Canadian Guild of Health of the Anglican Church; in Victoria.

DR. THOMAS DICKSON ARCHIBALD, 74, member of an old Nova Scotian family and well-known Toronto physician for over 50 years; in Toronto.

MRS. NELLIE MCCLUNG, 77, noted champion of women's rights and leading Canadian writer; in Victoria. A native of Chatsworth, Ont., she was one of the first women to win a seat in the Alberta Legislature and the first women member of the CBC Board of Governors.

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I'm no expert on life insurance. All I know is the face value of our Mutual Life policy is a far bigger amount than what we will ever put into it. And — let's be realistic — can you think of a better cushion for us to fall back on if anything should happen to my husband?"

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LONDON LETTER

TORIES REGAIN CONFIDENCE

by Philip Vernon

London.

WHENEVER politics are discussed in Britain today it is the Conservative Party—its chances of being returned to power at the next election, its policy once it is returned, and the men to whom it will entrust the most important offices of state—which excites the most interest. This is not surprising, because it is now generally admitted by disinterested observers that the Conservative Party will win the next election, perhaps with a surprisingly large majority.

There are three reasons why a Conservative victory is now almost taken for granted. The latest Gallup Poll shows that the Conservatives are again increasing their lead over the Labor Party. This is a fact of considerable significance. It is no unusual thing for a government to lose support in the winter months—as the Labor Government did last winter—when food and fuel are scarce and life generally is uncomfortable. But it is unusual for a government to lose support in the summer months.

Moreover, the Gallup figures are confirmed by one's own observations. There can be no doubt that the mood of the country—or, to put it more precisely, the mood of the middle voters who decide a general election—is now hostile to the Labor Party. There is a widespread feeling that the Labor Government has exhausted its capacity for imaginative and constructive statesmanship. It is stale—and to the middle voter, who is not interested in party doctrines, this is a sin which cannot be forgiven.

Pendulum Is Swinging

The third reason for believing that a Conservative victory is all but a certainty is that the swing of the pendulum is still a fact in British political life; and once it starts to swing, it does not turn back before the swing is completed. British political history of the last 80 years, during which the conditions of modern party government have prevailed, shows that a left-wing government, however large its original majority, rarely survives more than one election. Labor just survived in 1950. It would be a political miracle if it succeeded in surviving the next appeal to the country.

The Conservatives then have every right to feel confident that they will be returned at the next election; but it is a thought which has chastened them. They have not really recovered from their defeat of 1945. They still feel psychologically on the defensive. They still feel that they are not trusted by the electorate. They still suffer from a sense of guilt and sin, and spend much of their time protesting that they are as virtuous as their opponents.

This was the main reason why the speech of Mr. David Eccles, one of the younger Conservative MP's, on Conservative policy created such an impression. There was nothing very original in his speech. He merely tried to define a modern Conservative and his role in terms which Baldwin, the shrewdest of Conservative leaders, might have used 20 or 30 years ago. Yet the speech has been read and re-read by Conservatives, discussed and discussed yet again in newspapers and political journals of all political persuasion, and has even uplifted some of the most experienced and hard-bitten of the Conservative leaders.

What is the explanation? Surely it is that Mr. Eccles has succeeded in giving back to the Conservative Party most of the confidence in itself which it lost in 1945. He drew a picture of the modern Conservative as a person

—Miller

ELECTION DECISION will be Mr. Attlee's alone. Vote is still awaited for October.

who exists in his own right, and not just as a pale shadow of a Socialist. He has re-asserted the Conservative role in history—a positive role, not just a negative resistance to another creed. He has wiped away the sense of guilt which has persisted since 1945, and told the Conservatives they have a right and duty to govern—and that they need make no excuses to the electors for claiming that right.

Any intelligent Conservative might have said what Mr. Eccles said, but he happened to make his speech just when the Conservative Party was waiting to be told these things. The effect is likely to be more than a temporary revival of the Party's spirits. In 1950 the Conservatives were so uncertain of victory that they produced a program which in most important respects was only a milder edition of the Labor manifesto, and it has always been possible that they would do just the same at the next election. That possibility is now remote.

The Conservatives are much more likely at the coming election to present distinctively Conservative—at any rate to the people a program which is clearly their own. If they do not, it will not be Mr. Eccles's fault.—*OFNS*

U.S. AFFAIRS

"FANTASTIC" NEW WEAPONS

by Willson Woodside

TWO DAYS AFTER President Truman had spoken in San Francisco of "fantastic" new American weapons which could "wipe out civilization", a senator burst out of a sub-committee in Washington which had just appropriated five billion dollars for these new weapons, to tell the press just enough to set off an intense guessing game.

Here is what Senator Milton Young had to say. The weapons—apparently plural—"are not atomic." They are "something new and different." They are apparently not connected with germ warfare, as they are termed "even more startling" than that. They are "new and terrible and just beyond imagination." They are "more devastating than improved atomic bombs or atomic warheads, and they could be delivered anywhere." "They certainly would be a deterrent to any possible foe using any possible new weapons they have."

If This Be Secrecy

This was all the senator, who said he had been pledged to "secrecy," felt able to tell. Since he seemed to feel that he was still keeping the secret, and since he and his fellow-senators on the sub-committee, who have been talking economy lately, had readily agreed to appropriate an additional five billions for the new weapons, they must have been told a little more by the Defence Department experts.

The senator said that the weapons were "not atomic." He could, of course, mistakenly think that the Hydrogen Bomb is not an atomic bomb; the whole affair may only mean that the military authorities have reported that the H-bomb has been proven feasible by the latest Eniwetok tests, and they need the money to go ahead with it.

But the senator said that the weapons were "new and different" and "just beyond imagination." And, after a year's discussion, our age appears to have assimilated the idea of the H-bomb, which would hardly be described in know-all Washington in these terms today. Besides, the five billions were appropriated for additional air power, divided between the air force and navy, and not for research or weapon production.

The same considerations would also seem to rule out the atomic submarine and the atomic plane, which have already been much discussed and publicly ordered into production. Also, these are armaments which deliver other weapons, and the new and secret weapons are spoken of as something "that *can be delivered* anywhere"—with a clear implication that this delivery is by plane.

Germ warfare is specifically ruled out, and fire was used with such terrible results in Germany and Japan in the last war that a new form of it would hardly justify the description "beyond imagination." Yet some form of liquid fire might be among the new weapons. Or it might be nerve gas.

But perhaps the senator is right about the whole thing getting beyond our imagination, what with planes flying 1300 miles an hour, with atomic planes and atomic subs and atomic artillery, with H-bombs and missiles guided by television. And yet, I would still like to figure out what he is hinting at.

—Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

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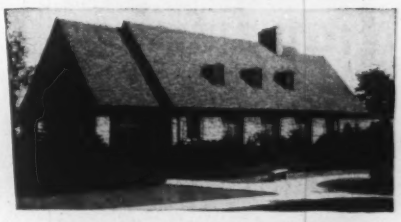

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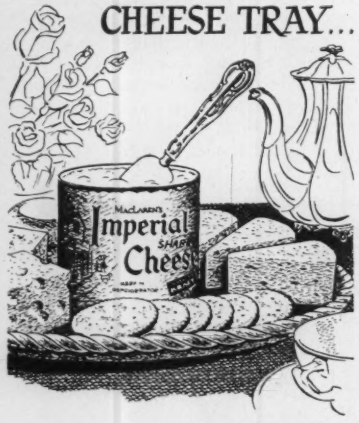

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SCIENCE

MACHINE-MADE MAGIC

by Ron Kenyon

FROM a control panel containing more than 100 dials, lights and switches above ground, a long flight of steps leads to a heavily shielded room scooped out 11 feet under the lawn of Queen's University campus. The lead-lined door is heavy enough to crush a man, yet so well balanced that it swings to fingertip pressure. Inside, is Canada's new atom-smasher, the 70-million-volt synchrotron.

Information gleaned through studies with the synchrotron can be dovetailed with data obtained by scientists working with Canada's other atom-smashers—the nuclear reactor at Chalk River, the betatron at the University of Saskatchewan and the cyclotron at McGill University—and may lead to a better understanding of the makeup of the atom. Each of the machines splits atoms in a slightly different way and obtains different results.

There are practical applications for the Queen's synchrotron—it may be used in cancer treatment, for instance —but at present the Queen's researchers under Dr. J. A. Gray are simply gathering data about how their machine works and what effect it has on atomic structure.

Key unit in the synchrotron is the infinitely tiny electron, one of the constituents of atoms. The electron already is important in many everyday machines such as radio and television tubes. Electrons passing along wires give us the familiar electric current.

To get an idea of the size of an electron, imagine that an electron is the size of a penny: on the same scale a penny would be big enough to reach from the earth to the sun.

Electrons actually make up the outer part of atoms. The inside of the atom, or nucleus, is made of protons and neutrons.

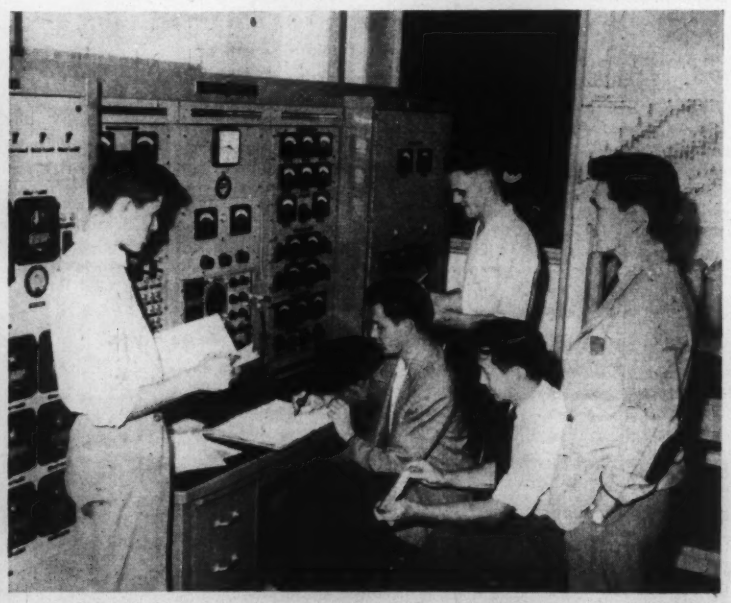
The use of electrons in the synchrotron is based on two facts: when metal is heated electrons are given off from it; also, when fast-moving electrons collide with something they give up their energy in the form of X-rays.

The synchrotron obtains electrons from heated tungsten and then, by means of a ten-ton electro-magnet which sets up a magnetic field, and an alternating current which speeds up the electrons, it causes these electrons to whirl around a hollow doughnut-shaped tube at almost the speed of light. When the electrons reach an energy of 70-million-volts they are diverted to strike a metal target where they give off immensely powerful X-rays.

Modern Alchemy

These X-rays can split the nucleus of atoms, transmuting one substance into another. Silver, for instance, can be changed into palladium, which is a metal found in nature and used commercially to plate watches. Platinum, too, can be changed into gold. None of these transmutations have any commercial significance, since the quantity of metal actually changed is small, usually invisible to the eye, but discernible in delicate tests.

Some day, it should be possible to use these powerful X-rays in treating cancer, but exact dosages must be worked out first, since over-exposure would be dangerous. The rays have one advantage over ordinary X-rays: they deliver their maximum effect deep inside the body and produce little damage to cells lying near the surface at which they first enter.



SYNCHROTRON'S control panel is a forest of dials. Queen's University students are currently studying its potentialities. Practical applications come later.

Foiled!

Rabbits on some western farms are leading frustrated lives these days. The succulent bark of their favorite fruit trees has been wrapped in aluminum foil, so now they can't get at it.

This was a new one on us. We had heard of dozens of uses for the foil we roll at Kingston, Ont., but never for frustrating rabbits. However, it just goes to illustrate why more people are using more aluminum and why we, as the most efficient producer of this modern metal, must go on expanding. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

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Today, they are still studying the infinitely tiny, yet infinitely important atom. Out of the work with all the machines and in all the laboratories, from information pooled by all the scientists, will come eventually cheap atomic power for hydro, ships, perhaps planes—and perhaps bigger and better atom bombs.

MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

SONATA FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO — *César Franck*. Violinist Lola Bobesco and pianist Jacques Genty give a well integrated reading of the sonata that came from the friendship between Franck and the famed Belgian violinist Ysaye in 1890. The performance is careful, restrained and has moments in which more attention is paid to elegance than to the grandeur Franck wrote into it—more the pity. Recording: excellent. (*London —LLP326.*)

SONATA IN B FLAT (Opus. Posth)— *Schubert*. Pianist Wilhelm Kempff plays with grace, strength and serenity one of the three sonatas Schubert wrote in a sudden burst of energy just before his death in November, 1828. Recording: crisp. (*London — 33—LLP307.*)

TREASURY OF IMMORTAL PERFORMANCES: CARUSO — RCA Victor have done a handsome job of re-recording the fabulous tenor voice of Enrico Caruso. Collector's plums ready for one picking, the arias connote Caruso in each selection: *La donna é mobile* (first recorded in 1908); *Air de la Fleur* from "Carmen" (also recorded in 1908); *Vesti la giubba;* etc. The orchestral portions, by old acoustical recording technique (with all instruments crowded around the pick-up horn), lacks plenty, but the voice of the man whom Mario Lanza tries hard to impersonate rises above those limitations. Caruso sings for all posterity to hear. (*RCA—33—LCT1007.*)

VIOLIN FAVORITES—Isaac Stern with Alexander Zakin, piano. Concert pieces by Wagner, Milhaud, Dinicu, Pugnani, Bloch, Dvorak, Sarasate, *et al*. Buried in the more familiar such as *Hora Staccato* and Wagner's *Albumblatt* are several less known and delightful, *e.g.* Bloch's *Nigun*. A fine potpourri, with each work, hackneyed or refreshing, given sensitive treatment by the players. Recording: good. (*Columbia—33—ML4324*)

WESTMINSTER SUITE — *Dunstable, Byrd, Purcell*. E. Power Biggs's arrangement of works by the three early English composers for the organ, and played by him. The other side offers selections for organ by Wesley, Mozart, Mulet and Milhaud. This is organ music at its best, beautifully recorded. (*Columbia—33—ML4331*)

CONCERTINO FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA—*Honegger*. A most exciting work, lively and unusual, maintaining a standard of interest and charm by the Franco-Swiss composer noted for ups and downs in his music. Oscar Levant, with the Columbia Symphony Orchestra under Fritz Reiner. The pianist fills in the other side with "Afternoon of a Faun" and "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. But the first side is worth the whole package and is a record of high significance. (*Columbia—33—ML2156*)

SYMPHONIE FANTASTIQUE — *Berlioz*. Pierre Monteux rerecords his exciting interpretation with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra for LP. As in the earlier, he sacrifices some of the full dramatic sweep to particularize the more frenetic passages, but the rendition, especially "March to the Scaffold" is moving in the extreme. Also, Monteux does not have the same virtuosi performers in the now-playing San Francisco Orchestra. Recording: excellent. (*RCA Victor — 33 — LM 1131*)

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THEATRE

NO RED INK FOR THEM

by Margaret Ness

ON A BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY this writer dropped in on three Ontario summer theatres. It just happened they were on the route—I wasn't playing favorites—but they are typical of the growing stature of the Canadian professional theatre.

For one thing, they were performing to packed houses. And they were playing a longer season, too.

In fact the International Players in Kingston opened on May 25 and are extending their run to mid-December. Summer stock that can be parlayed in four years into a 7-month season is a definite achievement. Co-producers are Arthur Sutherland and Drew Thompson, with a resident cast and guest leads for some shows.

The Peterborough Summer Theatre opened on May 25, too—third season. They planned to close Labor Day but ran an extra week. As in Kingston, there is a resident cast and producer Michael Sadlier brought in other players for certain roles. I saw their "Born Yesterday." Radio's Murray Westgate came from Toronto (after a few shows with Vancouver's Totem Summer Theatre) to play an excellent *Harry Brock* and Mary Sheppard re-created the *Billie Dawn* she did last winter for Canadian Repertory Theatre, Ottawa.

At Niagara Falls, Ont., Maude Franchot (aunt of Franchot Tone) of Niagara Falls, NY, had joined with Bruce Yorke and Michael Sadlier to produce Niagara's second season—with a difference. This year established stars were featured when possible. They opened with Franchot Tone, and later starred Canadian Hume Cronyn and his wife Jessica Tandy, Gertrude Flyn and Sarah Churchill.

They Learned a Lot

There was a Canadian-American resident company. They carried the ball between-times. Elsewhere we heard the criticism that Niagara wasn't giving Canadians their rightful break. Actually more Canadians were used than Americans. And the Canadians themselves felt they were more than fortunate to be working with top-flight professionals. Bill Hutt of Toronto was one of those who told me how much they'd gained.

I'm inclined to think that the Canadian theatre has reached a point where it might well use this system more widely for its own benefit. Granted a few Canadian actors might lose out. That would be a pity. But the experience and the professional discipline gained by those hired would, I think, outweigh the cost. We might not have quantity — in actors — but we'd have quality.

I don't mean we haven't a lot of really good Canadian actors. We have. But if they continue to play only with themselves—under the same few good directors—the level will remain stationary. Most Canadians cannot afford to go to England or the U.S. to study or to work. So it seems like a sound idea to import good professional actors as a leaven in our present companies.

I think Maude Franchot has contributed a very big something to the Canadian theatre in this, her first venture across the border. It even gave Anna Cameron of Toronto a fairy tale break. She'd been in the Franchot Tone play and went with it on a 4-week Massachussetts tour.

The Niagara Theatre was starring Sarah Churchill in "Gramercy Ghost" when the writer caught them. It's the play that Sarah did last Spring on Broadway. In it she inherits a ghost with lively results.

Obviously we couldn't get to the coast on our vacation to see Theatre Under the Stars but producer Bill Buckingham had a letter awaiting our return. He writes us that TUTS had its most successful season to date—and it's had 12 of them. Vancouver's unusual drought meant perfect weather for their outdoor shows. Total attendance for the eight weeks spiralled to 167,853. The sold-out-every-night three-week run of "Brigadoon" accounted for 74,086.

And at Toronto's under-canvas Melody Fair, 11 weeks of musicals

—McKogue

SARAH CHURCHILL

pulled in between 90 and 100,000 (seating capacity 1,600 to TUTS's 5,000), with a final 2-week run of "Showboat." A good beginning for a first season that had to start by winning friends and influencing, etc.

Montreal's Mountain Playhouse ended its second season with "consistently full houses," according to Harold Whitehead of *The Gazette*. "Director Joy Thomson has set a standard of production that may definitely be classed as professional." And critic Whitehead also notes that she "introduced a couple of excellent performers from outside the country" (English Barry Morse and U.S. Jack Creley) and gave much-deserved breaks to Montrealers Kay Ryan and Mildred Mitchell.

Evidently a good season was had by one and all.

THE HELPING HAND

Henry and the Canadian Open

by Kim McIlroy

ONCE UPON A TIME a little boy named Henry was playing golf on a large vacant lot. All Henry had for a club was an old driver which he had salvaged from the city dump, and for a ball an ancient rubberish object which had once been white and had once been round.

Henry was fifteen. The two men who stopped on the road to watch were much older, and much wiser, they thought. They watched Henry playing his solitary game of quasi-golf, and they were both astonished and thoughtful.

"I don't believe it," one said after a while, shaking his head in wonderment.

"You see it, don't you?" the other demanded sharply. He was a realist.

And so they took Henry in hand. The one who was the realist wanted to buy Henry a fine new set of clubs (to come out of Henry's prize money, of course) and dozens of the best balls, but his friend was against it.

"Let's not go monkeying with him," he advised. "He's winning, isn't he?"

Henry was winning, all right. He won the Reamsville Civic Golf Club annual championship with a 78, and the Coon County Open with a 75. He won the Clear Lake Golf and Country Club invitation tournament with a 74, and needed only 72 to take the Provincial Amateur.

HENRY'S STYLE of play patently and admittedly got results, but it was of such a nature as to make strong-minded amateurs wince and steel-nerved professionals weep openly. He continued to use just the one club—the old driver whose head was somewhat loose upon the shaft—and whenever he lost a ball, which was rarely, he replaced it with another apparently borrowed from kids playing catch on cement sidewalks. He did not make an issue of these things; he just insisted that he could only use one club at a time anyway, and that new balls were expensive and unnecessary.

Henry had a stance like a hard-hitting outfielder taking a good cut at a slow ball. His stroke reminded onlookers of a man fighting a lively fish. Invariably he looked up even before he had completed his swing, claiming that he was more interested in where the ball was going than in where it had been.

Occasional pressure was brought to bear on Henry's benefactors to improve either his style or his equipment, and preferably both, but they resisted all such suggestions, though without extreme conviction.

Henry continued to win. He won the Interprovincial Amateur with a 70 and the Eastern Open with a neat 68. The Canadian Open was coming up, and no one was surprised when Henry received a special invitation to compete. On the first day of the Open, Henry's score, with his one old driver and a very seedy-looking ball, was 66. It was good enough to keep him in the running.

THE next day he carded a 64, and in the semi-final round he brought that down to 62. It seemed probable even to sceptics that he would take the tournament somewhat comfortably, with a 58, perhaps, or even less. He was getting warmed up.

"He *might* do it in less, at that," one of his benefactors said to the other that night as they discussed the situation and the amount they had bet on the boy. It came close to thirty thousand dollars.

They looked at each other.

"Suppose something goes wrong. He might break that club or something. A guy's crazy to be playing with only one club, and using old, worn-out balls like he does."

"Not only that. I'd feel happier if he was using regulation clubs."

"And new balls."

"And playing some sort of a proper game, instead of that hit-or-miss style of his. It doesn't look right, in a big tournament like this."

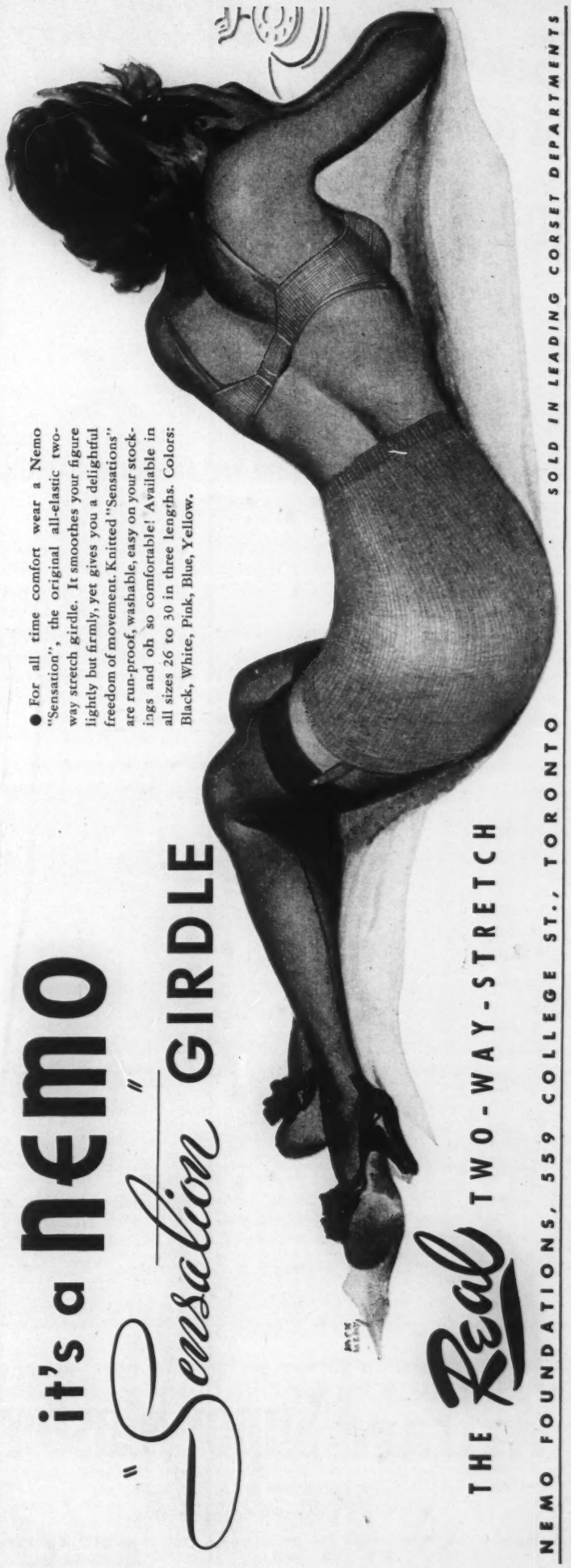
"Thirty grand . . ."

EARLY the next morning, Henry's benefactors went out and bought him the finest and most complete set of matched, weighed, aligned, inspected, and personalized clubs any boy ever had. And they bought him four dozen custom-made golf balls, each one personally signed by the manufacturer.

And two hours before he was due to tee off, they had four top-ranking professionals working with him—not changing his game, you understand, but pointing out his obvious errors, correcting the more glaring faults, while preserving of course all his natural skills and abilities.

They taught him a proper grip, and which forearm to keep straight, and how to stand, and cured him of his habit of looking up too soon.

Henry cured them, too, and his benefactors as well. He shot a 117 in the final round of the Open.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BOOKS

FIREWORKS OF LANGUAGE

by Lucy Van Gogh

A SLEEP OF PRISONERS—by Christopher Fry —*Oxford—$1.50.*

MR. FRY, who is the phenomenon of the age in the British theatre, writes to be seen and heard, not to be read.

Canadians who cannot get to New York have so far had no chance to see and hear his works. His other printed plays have left no doubt, even in book form, of their stage effectiveness. This one is more difficult to assess. It is to be enacted in a church, which is to be considered a German church containing British prisoners of war, four of whom enter into the action, most of which consists of their dreams; and its purpose is to provoke the realization that life itself is like a war prison, where we are held for an unknown time and for no crime of our own.

The dream form allows the use of the "free association" of ideas, with punning phrases and remote allusions. It would certainly be more enjoyable at a second hearing, and possibly still more at a fourth or fifth. There are some brilliant Fry fireworks of language which light up the scene for an instant and then like fireworks die into the dark.

—Kenneth Parker

CHRISTOPHER FRY

TRUE TRUTH

THE BORED MEETING — by Harry Symons — *Ryerson—$2.50.*

THERE is one really beautiful little story in this small volume, a story that should get into the Canadian anthologies. Nothing to it, of course, except a glimpse of the essential goodness of simple human nature in the backwoods. I think Mr. Symons thoroughly enjoyed writing it, and he gives you that feeling that the thing could not possibly NOT have happened, which is the true truthfulness of literature. It is called "Humbug."

There are other good stories and skits also, but in greater or less degree they all suffer from something that it is totally absent from "Humbug," namely Mr. Symon's conviction that it is his duty to be funny. "The Bored Meeting" itself, which is the dream of an old insurance-company messenger that he is attending a meeting of the Board at which all the directors are women, is a good idea, nicely carried out. And Mr. Symon's deeply human sympathy with the elderly and unimportant and overlooked section of humanity is evident again in "Operation Elevator."

And I liked the small boy in "Sabbath Victoria" whose sole amusement in church was gnawing the pew in front. —*B.K.S.*

HARRY SYMONS

THE TROUBLE

INSURRECTION — by Liam O'Flaherty — *Longmans, Green—$2.25.*

THE EASTER RISING of 1916 provides the subject-matter for the latest novel by the author of "The Informer" and "The Martyr". The details of that abortive insurrection—all but forgotten now except by those who entertained especially strong feelings for or against the rebels—are vividly recreated in this taut, tense little novel which describes the five-days' fighting in and around O'Connell Street in Dublin.

The trouble started at noon on Easter Monday when the Irish Volunteers and the Citizen Army occupied the General Post Office; by Saturday it was all over, the ringleaders, Pearse and Connolly under arrest, O'Connell Street in ruins, the Imperial forces in command. The fight was short but bloody and O'Flaherty's book quite deftly catches the mood of the moment.

The protagonist is Bartly Madden, a raw country bumpkin who is drawn into the conflict almost by accident and against his will and better judgment. It is Bartly's violent transformation from a disinterested spectator to a bloodthirsty fanatic, obsessed by the vision of an Idea and the desire to surrender himself to the authority of a Leader, that provides the central theme of the story and raises it above the level of political fiction.

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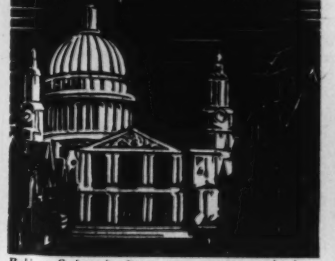

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dispassionately), O'Flaherty has managed to avoid the political implications and to concentrate on the psychology of rebellion. The result is a study in motives and reactions which gives universal significance to the dramatic events of an isolated action. The best O'Flaherty in many years.

—*J.L.W.*

PRE-PEPYS

WORTHY DOCTOR FULLER—by William Addison—*Dent*—$3.75.

THOMAS FULLER, the lively parson of the Stuart era who was the most prolific writer of his age, is almost forgotten today. Yet during Victoria's reign he underwent three full-dress biographies and 26 medleys, anthologies and selections from his works were published. Now a new biographer has attempted to take him out of the fog of reverent Victorian adulation and bring him back to life as a man rather than an author of religious and historical books.

Dr. Fuller was famous for his sayings: "an ounce of mirth with the same degree of grace, will serve God farther than a pound of sadness."

"Worthy Dr. Fuller" remains, however, more of a book for the student and scholar than for the general reader. It fills in the period just before Pepys began his diary. Pepys, incidentally, was one of the companionable parson's warmest readers.—*R.A.F.*

CONDITIONS

THE RISE OF ENGLISH OPERA—by Eric Walter White—*Longmans, Green*—$5.00.

THREE CENTURIES of English opera are examined to show that this year, the Festival year, brings together all the conditions necessary for its flowering. As Benjamin Britten says in an introduction, one of the three necessary conditions — audience, financial backing, produceable operas—have one or another been missing throughout most of the history of English opera. This year things ought to be different.

Apart from playing the sybil, White dredges up a deal of contemporary comment on operas, tells many anec-

—Camera Press

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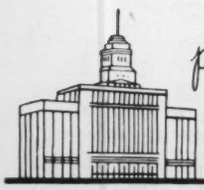

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dotes and uncovers some provocative ideas. Among these is the thought that opera got a late start in Britain because the Elizabethans—who were contemporaneous with opera's inventors—followed Roman models rather than Greek (with chorus) in their plays and devised blank verse to carry the emotional current taken by the music in opera. Thus when the Elizabethans used music it was only for incidental effects such as the jigs and masques that closed many plays.

—*M.B.*

ACROSS THE DESK

BEETHOVEN, SCHUBERT, MENDELSSOHN—by George Grove—*Macmillan*—$5.00.

AS ERIC BLOM, music critic of the London *Observer* points out, Sir George Grove, the famous compiler of the *Dictionary of Music*, tended to ride his hobby horses when he came to write the articles on Schubert, Mendelssohn and Beethoven. They were thus treated out of proportion to the whole scheme of the first edition of 1878.

Subsequent editors, in preparing new editions, left these essays alone partly for reasons of reverence and partly because they are brilliant in themselves. Mr. Blom, however, decided, in compiling the fifth edition, that the balance ought to be restored, more recent discoveries of fact included and Grove's tendency to leave comparable composers sketchily drawn, relatively, should be rectified. In doing so, Blom has published the original essays separately, amending them only in the matter of straight errors. It is a worthy task and one that Grove wanted to do himself but could not before he died.

THE COMPOSER IN LOVE — edited by Cyril Clarke—*Copp Clark*—$2.50.

SOMETHING of a "gimmick" book, this is a collection of correspondence contemporary opinion and biographical snippets to show composers under stress. The loves of Beethoven, Chopin, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Berlioz, Schubert, Liszt and Schumann are recorded. Some of them write characteristically—especially Mozart, Berlioz and Beethoven—but the whole idea strikes one as being on the level of the fan magazine rehashing old material and serving no scholastic purpose.

DANCE AND THE SOUL — by Paul Valéry (original French text with translation by Dorothy Bussy)—*Longmans, Green*—$2.50.

"L'AME et la Danse" was first published nearly 30 years ago, and is by general consent one of the masterpieces of prose style in the 20th century. It is wholly untranslatable, and I do not recommend anybody to whom the French pages will mean nothing, to attempt to get Valéry's thought from the English ones. The unison between music and dancer can be quite well rendered in French by "De Rhodopis l'oreille est merveilleusement liée à la cheville" but not in English by "Rhodopis' ear is marvelously tied to her ankle."

The thought in this dialogue is important, and has to do with the function of the artist in a world which has come to despair of life.

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Made-to-Order Balletomanes

by Margaret Ness

DO YOU applaud wildly when the ballerina twirls with a sort of "whip" between each turn? Well, you don't have to. Even if she does it 32 times. It's merely a good strong supporting leg that does the trick. It's showy but only a feat of endurance.

That's just one thing we learned at the "Spectator" Ballet course. And I'm going to give the next in-action ballerina I see the surprise of her life by sitting stolidly on my hands while she turns and "whips" away for dear life. By the way, it's called the *Fouetté* turn . . . from *le fouet,* the whip.

This "Spectator" Ballet course is a new idea. It's the brain child of David Yeddeau, formerly with the Winnipeg Ballet and who last winter went on a lecture tour for the Association of Canadian Clubs. Yeddeau felt that there were lots of plain ordinary folk on whom the ballet had sort of "crept up" in recent years . . . folk who weren't interested in dancing themselves but who would like to be able to appreciate more fully this increasingly popular form of entertainment.

So Yeddeau and Gweneth Lloyd* decided to hold courses of Ballet appreciation—no dancers or dance teachers admitted. We were exposed to the first series, along with a medical doctor and his wife, a dentist, a businessman, a librarian, Frank Tumpane of Toronto's *Globe and Mail,* a couple of public relations girls, a few housewives.

I don't say I know all there is to know about ballet but I've acquired a healthy respect for ballet dancers and choreographers. For example, every ballet dancer finishes a class with 64 *changements* (quick steps) just to show what reserve strength she can summon up after two hours of dancing.

FIRST THING nearly everyone wanted to know was about legs . . . do ballet dancers usually have heavy thighs and are Margot Fonteyn's underpins an exception? "You're thinking of the Degas paintings of bulgy ballet dancers," said Gweneth Lloyd. "No well trained dancer today should get heavy thighs." Long ago dancers practised their own specialty to the exclusion of variety. The present teaching stresses stretching, pulling the leg. No bulges are allowed. They're worked off at the *barre*—the fixed horizontal bar.

Then we wanted to know how difficult toe dancing really is. "There's nothing to dancing on the *pointe*," said Gweneth Lloyd, "if you have proper balance." The best toe dancers are those with the first three toes the same length. Otherwise the long one just has to get cramped into a crooked position, for the dancer stands on the big toe and the one next to it.

Also, you need a good arch. In fact, a dancer should spend at least two years just getting strength in her arch before she gets up on her

*GWENETH LLOYD is Director and choreographer of the Winnipeg Ballet; also Director of the Canadian School of Ballet with branches in Winnipeg and Toronto. She has written a new ballet for the Winnipeg Ballet's Royal command performance.

—Panda

SHAPELY LEGS of today compare favorably with those in Degas picture. Posed by Eva von Gencsy (r.), formerly Salzburg Opera Ballet, now in Winnipeg, and Gladys Forrester, of Toronto.

toes at all. "No child younger than nine or ten should be dancing on the *pointe*," warns Lloyd. "There's more damage done in allowing a child *en pointe* too soon than ambitious mothers realize." Ballet differs from other dancing in the "turn out"—the turn of the leg out from the hip. If a dancer works only forward and back, she is limited to straight lines, like a Greek frieze. But by turning out the foot she can get more variety.

We watched our four demonstrator dancers go through the "positions" — both feet and hands. I had been taught those myself in PT classes. But then things began to happen. Dancer Lorraine Thomson did a simple step. Then she did this step very very fast—an *échappé*, her feet "escaping"—and we would all have been no end impressed except that Lloyd had warned us to watch closely. Yes, it was just the same simple step but the pianist made it sound very important, too, and there were those "escaping" feet!

It's all those fascinating and intriguing things that are the icing on the cake, as Lloyd explains it. They are the applause-getters. Like the *Entrechat*, which is beating your feet just above the ankle and, of course, while in the air.

But in case you think that ballet-dancing is just as simple as saying your ABC's, let's meet the really toughies . . . like the lovely pirouettes. These take a long long time to master. In fact, you've got to be pretty sure of yourself to pirouette. You have to turn yourself by the use of your body and the leg in the air; then maintain a vertical position directly over the under foot. You can turn outwards, away from the supporting leg or you can turn inwards.

WHY DON'T dancers get dizzy as they pirouette across the stage in twirl after twirl? The trick is to leave the turning of the head until the last possible minute. You keep looking straight at the audience until you've almost made the turn. Then you snap your head—in an isolated fashion—to catch up with the audience again. It's difficult.

And that brings us to the "doubles." Hadn't you always felt the man's role was rather minor? All he does is stop the spinning ballerina, raise her in the air and let her drift down.

Well, it seems the man *is* important. The twirling ballerina *en pointe* has no way to stop once she's started until momentum ends. Her partner's job is to stop her at the right place in the music and to stop her *en pointe*. If he's good and they've practised lots, all is beautiful and well. If he's poor he may knock her off balance and then the audience thinks it's her fault when she falters.

Then, too, dancers have to know all the steps so well that the choreographer can string a number of terms together and the dancer should know at once what she's expected to do. And when you realize there are, for example, six different movements and six different directions (total of 36 combinations) in the *glissade* alone, you'll see what that means.

SPECTATOR BALLET: Audience watches Gweneth Lloyd demonstate a movement, while dancers look on.

Then, too, it isn't just the feet you have to worry about. There's the arm and hand and head movements. Says Miss Lloyd, it's the hands you want to watch to see if a company is good. If the company is slack, the hands are often insensitive to movement. And hands should be the first thing, after the face, to react to movement and music.

Now as to ballet itself. There are five general divisions. Classical ballet uses straight classical technique that has been built up from the end of the 18th century; is danced in short ballet dress called a *tutu*. Often it has been built up to fit a special dancer. There is no particular emotion or characterization in classical ballet.

Romantic ballet is danced in long white ballet frocks and portrays a mood, usually ethereal. There's that moonlight quality. Says Gweneth Lloyd, "It's merely a feeling of underlying romance rather than a flame to knock you over."

There's character ballet, too. And it can be absolutely anything—a period in history, a character in a story, a region. Here the dancers don't perform straight but act. And it's up to the choreographer to make the movements suitable to the character.

Interpretative ballet is when the choreographer takes a musical composition and interprets what he thinks is the feeling of that particular piece. You don't actually try to tell a story; you just interpret what the music seems to say.

National Ballet isn't seen as often as the other types. Too often when you put a national dance in the theatre it loses its flavor. You have to superimpose the necessary enlargement of the scope of the folk dance to make it theatrically palatable and that too often means that its sincerity is lost.

NOW an explanation of some ballet terms:

For example, the *jeté* comes from *jeter*, to jump. If you put one foot to the back in your jump it's called *jeté derrière* . . . to the front is *jeté avant* . . . and if you spring from one foot to the other sideways, you're doing a *jeté élancé*. Just to confuse the beginner, if you take a jump which is completed with both feet together, usually in the fifth position, it's an *assemblé*.

The *Temps de flèche*—or "Arrow" step as it is called—is always done by girls. Most often it's done in doubles. It's the graceful movement of the leg "shooting" through from a side to a front position that the ballerina does while her partner holds her up in the air.

The *Battements* are especially fascinating. They're the feet-beating movements mentioned above. They come in four varieties and give brilliance to the feet and legs.

But if you beat the calves together it's a *Cabriole* and comes from *cabri*, a kid. You know . . . the capers of a kid, animal kind. This is usually done by male dancers, to show elevation and control.

A good dancer can do quite different things with the *Arabesque*. She can adjust the height of the Arabesque . . . with the off-floor leg near the floor or up farther or in an oblique line to the body. And the hand movements give you the *Arabesque ordinaire*—the same arm up as the leg . . . *Arabesque croisée*, the arm crossed over the leg you are standing on . . . *Arabesque à deux bras*, both arms in front.

—Panda

AT-THE-BARRE-PRACTICE: Demonstrating some of the arm and leg movements is Gladys Forrester, an associate teacher at Canadian School of Ballet. Left, 4th arm position, 5th for feet in a *Port de bras* (note the arc of her body); centre, on her toes in a *Retiré*; and right, 4th arm position and with her feet *Croisé*.

WOMAN OF THE WEEK

BERMUDA'S MRS. WATSON

by Cay Moore

ADDRESSED to adventure Edna Watson left her hometown, Montreal, during World War I to serve with a nursing sister unit. Since then she has faced death twice—once in the Atlantic when she saved the life of the Captain, and again in the Mediterranean when sailing with wounded Canadian soldiers during World War II. Now she is Bermuda's Minister of Transport and member of the House of Assembly in the oldest Parliament outside the United Kingdom.

When I met Edna Watson in Bermuda, I liked her immediately. She looks squarely at you, smiles openly, has a firm handshake. The first thing I noticed were her eyes . . . fine, grey-blue eyes. The second thing was her hat. In Bermuda a hat is as rare as a sun-suit on a ski run. Tourists in fashionable Pedrolini's Restaurant stared at the hat, while Bermudians nodded in proud approval of their Minister of Transport on her way to Monday session in the House of Assembly.

MRS. E. WATSON

When she and her late husband visited Bermuda immediately after World War I, they agreed to return to the enchanted isle and build themselves a house with plenty of fireplaces. Scarrington Lodge smothered in flowers is perched high on a hill overlooking both shores of the island. There are three Bermuda fireplaces.

DEEP in her library stacked with Parliamentary documents, I found an old scrap book presented to her by a newspaper friend.

In it I read accounts of the heroism of Mrs. Edna Watson in 1931 when a flying boat crashed into the Atlantic enroute from New York to Bermuda. She was heralded by the survivors as "the bravest woman living" and as "the unsinkable Mrs. Watson who faced death with a song and a jest." During ten long hours in the rough sea she encouraged the group, helped the wounded and saved the life of Captain Roland Alderson. During the night when two of the wounded expired, she swam with the bodies far from the living in order to avoid lurking sharks.

It was in November, 1943, while crossing the Mediterranean with the 14th Canadian General Hospital Unit that Mrs. Watson was, as she says, "dumped in the sea". The ship, filled with wounded Canadian soldiers, was torpedoed. Although she claims it was not nearly so dangerous as her 1931 disaster, fellow survivors praise the courage of Nursing Sister Watson.

During the war there were shattering developments on the tranquil isle of Bermuda. Mrs. John Morrell, Bermuda's Emmeline Pankhurst conducted her campaign for women's right to vote so persistently that she finally won in 1944. And in 1946 the House of Assembly reluctantly permitted the use of motor cars.

In the first general election in 1948, following the passage of Women's Suffrage, Mrs. Edna Watson was elected to the House of Assembly.

When Edna Watson was invited to represent her Parish of Paget, she posted an advertisement in the newspaper stating her platform, which included Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation, more education for jobs available to Bermudians. On election day, she sat, according to custom, at the door of the poll from early morning until four o'clock. No doubt her spontaneous smile and firm handshake clinched her victory.

As Minister of Transport, Mrs. Watson and her Board have the right to control even the color of cars. Trucks are barred on Sundays and holidays. A family may own only one car and rapid sale or resale is prevented by a clause which forbids an owner to obtain a licence for a new car within five years. Private cars and taxis are limited to twelve horse power British Measurement and to 164" in length. Due to the narrow winding roads, Bermuda's speed limit is only 20 miles an hour and it is strictly enforced.

On a visit to the House of Assembly I was impressed with the traditional British Parliamentary procedure — complete with Speaker wearing his "bench" wig and flowing black gown —but somewhat shocked by the noisy meeting conducted by the members. It reminded me of home!

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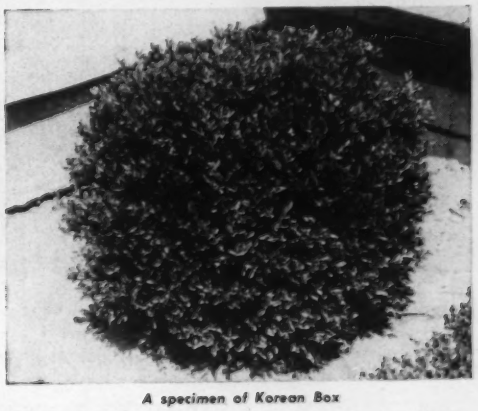

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FILMS

THE DOCUMENTARY WORD

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE ITALIAN studios, having survived two world wars, a depression, and the Mussolini regime, have accustomed themselves to taking a good square look at their world as it is. It is a rueful study and might be almost unbearable to watch if it weren't for the indomitable vivacity of the Italian.

"Driving through the North of Italy," writes Director De Santis, "I saw thousands of women standing in muddy swamps, their backs bent in the burning sun, husking and transplanting rice. There seemed great drama in such a struggle for food. I was impelled to put the customs, the sorrows, and the struggles of these women into a film . . ."

In the beginning, then, was the documentary word. The background emerged first, and character and emotion were then created to illustrate it. This could easily lead to dull stereotyped treatment—as it does in Soviet films—if it weren't for the volatile Latin temperament, which easily overflows any mould designed for it. In "Bitter Rice" Director De Santis' first interest may have been the muddy swamp waters, the blazing sun and the struggle for food; but in the end it is the star, Silvana Mangano who dominates both setting and drama.

Silvana Mangano is certainly not beautiful according to our familiar standards. Her face would hardly attract attention in Hollywood, and her figure would call for instant and drastic revision. Acting however is as natural to Mangano as breathing, and she has in addition a blazing seductiveness that would scare most Hollywood feminine stars—and even a number of male ones—right off the screen.

MISS MANGANO appears, through most of the film, in a T-shirt and a pair of shorts that are much too short for her well-developed legs. Most of the time, too, her hair looked as though she had combed it with her fingers. She chews her gum and snaps it *con spirito*. No one of course could question either her appearance or her performance in the dishevelled feminine world of "Bitter Rice".

Watching her, however, one couldn't help wondering what Hollywood might do to her. It may be heresy to admit it but I don't believe Hollywood would do her a bit of harm. Nothing, certainly would be likely to subdue her flashing vitality. As for her appearance, no girl was ever any the worse, except to critics of over-acute sensitivity, for being dressed up and having her hair combed.

The story of "Bitter Rice", it must be added, is not a sociological treatise on working conditions in North Italy. It is a violent melodrama, involving crime, pursuit, passion and sudden death. The documentary values have been preserved however—the picture was filmed in the rice fields of Italy and a large part of the cast is made up of workers recruited from the fields. These, rather than the contrivances of plot, make "Bitter Rice" a memorable film. These, and, of course, Silvana Mangano.

SERIAL PICTURES always tend to go from bad to worse, but in the case of the Belvedere films the rate of deterioration seems to be accelerating. In the current Clifton Webb film, "Mr. Belvedere Rings the Bell", the series takes a drastic plunge from bad to abysmal.

The picture presents Mr. Belvedere as a middle-aged lecturer who takes up residence in an Old Folks' Home. His purpose there is to brighten up the lives of the inmates, all in an advanced state of senility, which the producers apparently regard as a subject for hearty laughter.

Obviously Clifton Webb's studio has been driven to desperation in its efforts to turn his special, but profit-bearing talents to account. They could hardly have gone further than they do here, or fared worse. The star is compelled to shed light and sweetness on aging lives, and he does it with a distaste that he hardly takes the trouble to hide.

"HERE COMES the Groom" has to do with a wandering newspaper man (Bing Crosby), an agreeable millionaire (Franchot Tone), and a Cinderella (Jane Wyman) who loves the reporter but is attracted by the millions. The director is Frank Capra, who some years ago used to take pleasure in discovering or inventing odd and unusual American types. All the characters in the latest film have been around a long, long time.

Bing Crosby is a character that Director Capra would have been delighted to have invented, but Bing Crosby has been around quite a long time too, and is decidedly his own invention. The Crosby trick of modest leisurely absorption takes over here and in the end "Here Comes the Groom" turns out to be just another Bing Crosby picture, with Capra nowhere in sight.

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EDUCATION

BETWEEN THE COVERS

HOW TO HELP YOUR CHILD IN SCHOOL—by Mary and Lawrence K. Frank—*Macmillan*—$3.95.

"IF YOU are wondering whether to send your child to nursery school, what should you know about it, and how can you recognize a good one? When *shouldn't* your child go to nursery school? Should you help with homework? Comic books, radio, television—what can you do about these ever-present distractions? What do you expect from the teacher? What does the teacher expect from you? Does your home afford enough time and scope for the child's own interests? If not, what to do?"

The answers to these and a host of other questions concerning guidance for your child may be found here.

Mary and Lawrence K. Frank take the reader right into the classroom, show him the curriculum and the method by which it is taught. Although parents will reap the greatest benefit from this excellent book, teachers, too, will find it valuable, especially those who apart from the usual school situation never come into contact with children.

Easy to read and easy to understand, this book will provide a welcome mine of discussion-material for Home and School Associations and study groups.

A TEACHER LOOKS AT THE CURRICULUM—by John Diamant—*Ryerson*—$1.00.

SURELY the most remarkable feature of this challenging little 69-page brochure is its author. John Diamant came to Canada from Greece early in his 'teens. He obtained work in the restaurant and confectionery business, went to school, read voraciously, and in the process acquired considerable facility with English. He is now—and has been for a score of years—a teacher of Science and Agriculture in Napanee Collegiate, Napanee, Ont.

Mr. Diamant's target in this pamphlet is the secondary school curriculum. Before becoming a teacher, he explains, he had visions of high schools being filled with adolescents grateful for the opportunities offered them. After a few months of teaching, he was convinced that only a small minority of the pupils had any real purpose in being there at all. Most of them were there because of the law, or their parents, or both.

What are some of the weaknesses in secondary school education? Too much formal, useless stuffing; inadequate preparation for life or for making a living; too little stress on concrete materials; pupils are not made to feel they have a share in the work of the community; too little respect for honest manual labor.

What about texts? "Of the text books used in the secondary schools, the books of literature are not as entertaining as they are purposed to be; the books of history are the least understood; those of composition the most difficult; those of the physical science the most confusing."

Mr. Diamant has many encouraging suggestions for the curriculum's improvement. —*J.E.P.*

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PLAY'S THE THING

WHEN the Ottawa Drama League's Workshop recently announced the results of their 13th annual Playwriting Contest, MRS. AGNES BINNS of Kamloops, BC, came off with first and third prize. She has been entering the contest for some years now; has previously won a third place, a tie for first and two honorable mentions. Born in Northern Ireland, she came to Canada as a child, lived near Vancouver and attended the University of British Columbia where she took every course in drama possible, including one on playwriting. Then she went to Kamloops to teach and married there. Naturally she joined the Little Theatre. "This enthusiasm for the theatre is hard to explain," she says, "since my parents, staunch Presbyterians, placed play-going in the same category as gambling and drinking."

AGNES BINNS

■ MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT came to the Canadian National Exhibition for International Day. At a press conference she was asked about women's work for Democracy. "Women don't bring as much weight to bear on the questions of the day as they might," Mrs. Roosevelt said and pointed out that not only are women not often given a chance to take important positions but that women themselves are often afraid to take them. Women must be willing to do the work that goes with responsibility.

She was asked what the "little" woman could do. "Exert an influence in her own community," Mrs. Roosevelt said at once. "She should make her own community so good that it would influence others."

To meet Mrs. Roosevelt is to understand the warmth and charm that has made her a leading world figure in her own right. And those expressive hands! No wonder Karsh highlighted them in his portrait of her.

■ Scholarship winners in the news include MARJORIE VIVIEN SMITH of Vancouver, winner of the Princess Alice Foundation Fund scholarship for study in youth training; MICHELE LASNIER of Montreal, winner of a French Government scholarship for study in France; JOAN CUMMINGS of Carleton Place, Ont., winner of the Gordon scholarship in English at Queen's; MICHELE BONHOMME, Montreal soprano, winner of $1,000 bursary by the Quebec Government; AIKO HORI of North Kamloops, BC, and LORRAINE BROWN of Victoria, winners of UBC Alumni scholarships; SIMONE LEBLANC of West Pubnico, NS, winner of the $1,000 national scholarship of the Catholic Women's League.

■ MRS. E. M. HODSON of Ashburn recently acquired the Maritime ladies' golf championship; turned round and won the NS one, too.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

That Faceless Front

by Mary Lowrey Ross

SEVERAL TIMES in recent years I have had misunderstandings, enlivened by recriminations, with the Income Tax Department. The recriminations, naturally, have all been on my side. When you get into an argument with the Department of National Revenue you are, to quote the late Mr. Wells, engaged in trying to punch a man without a face. About all I ever got for my trouble was silence, followed by forms, or forms, followed by silence.

I did however receive a refund of sixteen dollars, some months after an altercation in which the Department took the stand that I had paid no income tax at all. The refund arrived bleakly, without explanation or apology. Government, like politics, can't afford to acknowledge error.

This is no way to treat the cash customers. When an honest tradesman makes a mistake he apologizes manfully and our money is cheerfully refunded. The Department of National Revenue accepts our taxes like a slot machine, and refunds as indifferently as a pay-telephone. It is time that the Income Tax Department took a warmer and more intimate attitude to the tax-payer, who, after all, is the one to keep it going. I have therefore drafted out a couple of model letters which the Department is at liberty to use or adapt as it sees fit.

Dear Mrs. R——

We are terribly sorry that the refund of $100 on your 1948 taxes turned out to be an "Indian gift". Frankly the fault was entirely ours. Our Mr. Wragge, who was responsible for the error, was just as upset by it as we were. I wish you could have seen his face when I showed him your letter!

HE COULDN'T get over your buying all those slip-covers you couldn't afford, just because he had moved a decimal the wrong way. He kept going round saying he wished there was some way we could make it up to you. You'd like our Mr. Wragge, he has a heart as big as all out-doors. I tried to cheer him up by telling him that my wife always says that there's one thing about slip-covers, they pay for themselves.

I note that you object strongly to paying $1.50 interest on the refunded refund, and frankly I couldn't agree with you more strongly. After all, we made the mistake, not you! Unfortunately the whole matter has now gone "through the books" and while I would gladly pay the $1.50 myself I'm afraid it would confuse the auditor. As far as possible we like to keep things here on a business basis.

IN THE meantime I hope this will clear up any misunderstanding. If you should happen to be in the vicinity of the Income Tax Department any afternoon about five, drop in for a cup of tea. That's if you have no objection to evaporated milk!

Sincerely yours,
Ass't Deputy Minister of
Nat'l Revenue.

Dear Mrs. R——

You had every reason to be upset and annoyed by our notification that you had neglected altogether to pay your Income Tax in 1949. The moment we received your letter we went through our accounts; and you can imagine our embarrassment when we discovered not only that you had paid your income tax in full but that *we* actually owed *you* the sum of sixteen dollars! I can tell you there were some red faces around the Department that afternoon!

I know a lot of people think that a Government Department should be run as efficiently as a cash-register, but the truth is a Government Department is just as liable to get into trouble as anybody else. Take for instance that afternoon when we were going over your returns.

Fred McVitty who takes personal charge of your account was going through hell, if you'll excuse the expression, with an impacted tooth, and that *would* have to be the day the window-cleaners turned up. Well, you know how it is with labor these days, you just have to take it when you can get it. So we said go ahead, only be careful about opening windows. About two o'clock Fred needed a couple of aspirin and went down to the water-cooler in the hall, and when he got back every window was wide open.

Well, to make a long story short, we finally got everything straightened away, or thought we did. Only there must have been some slip-up because you got a notification and someone who hadn't even turned in her March installment yet got a $16 refund!

It all goes to show that the Department of Internal Revenue can be just as human as anybody else.

Sincerely yours,
Ass't Deputy Minister of
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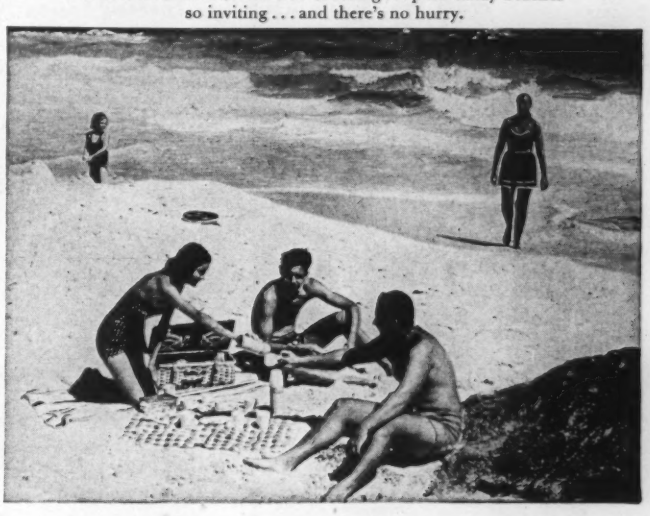

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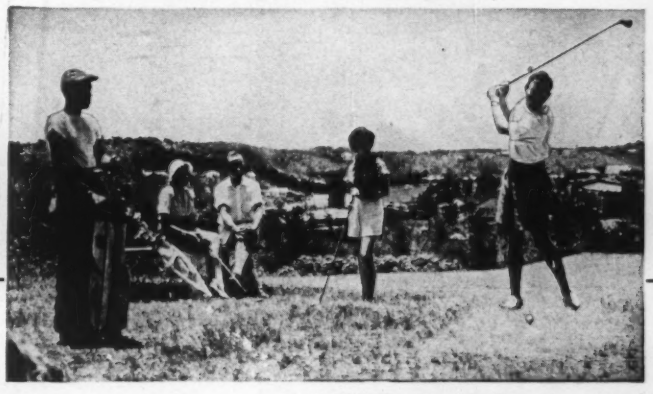

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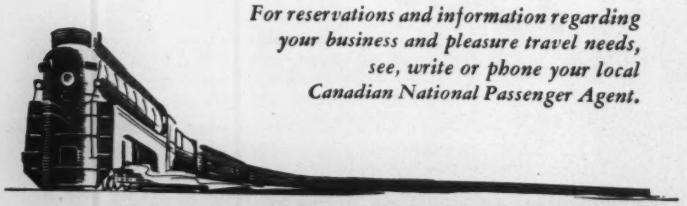
For reservations and information regarding your business and pleasure travel needs, see, write or phone your local Canadian National Passenger Agent.



CANADIAN NATIONAL

THE ONLY RAILWAY SERVING ALL TEN PROVINCES

CONCERNING FOOD

FISH AND A DESSERT

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

AMONG the main dish foods which help to stretch the food-dollar a bit is fish, particularly frozen fillets. They are convenient to store in the frigid state until needed and easy to handle for preparing and serving — none of this business of fish scales all over the kitchen ceiling. Of course if you're lucky enough to live near the source of fresh- or salt-water fish then you have water-to-frying-pan arrangement which can't be surpassed.

BANANA PUDDING with vanilla wafers, meringue.

Here is a recipe using frozen fillets of the coarser-textured fish — cod, haddock or rock turbot. It is easy to prepare and serve.

Baked Fish (Top Dressing)

Thaw 1½ lbs. fish fillets and arrange in a buttered 10 inch by 6 inch baking dish. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Prepare dressing as follows:

1/3 cup salad oil or mild cooking fat
1 medium onion diced
4 cups soft bread cubes
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon sage
2 tbsp. chopped parsley

Cook onion in fat until soft and yellow. Add remaining ingredients and combine well. Add sufficient hot consommé or water to just moisten. Spread dressing over fish fillets and bake in 375 degree F oven about 25-

BRAIN-TEASER

ARE YOU WORDLY WISE?

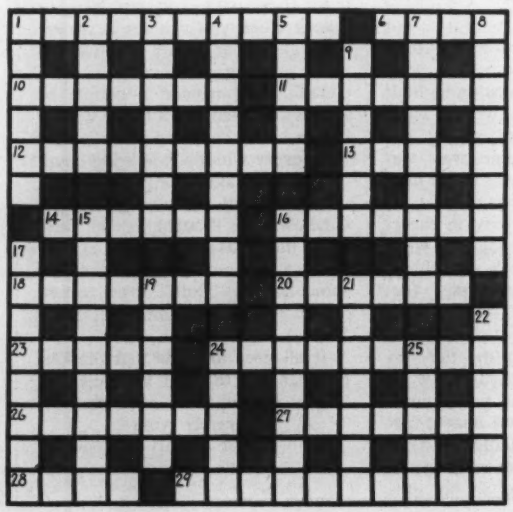
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Was his riding a record? (4, 6)
6. See 28.
10. Of the wreckage, Florence brings back the mast. (7)
11. Frees a variety of Mexican pets, as Cain was ejected. (7)
12. The beggar admits he's unable to improve. (9)
13. It's the devil in the flesh! (5)
14. Lake of gin? (6)
16. Was the Crimean upheaval Red inspired? (7)
18. It's joined to little notice, little month, little money. (7)
20. Was "Pinchme" Adam and Eve's? (6)
23. Money order! (3, 2)
24. Flower that decked a Pinafore. (9)
26. Fastens back the head of 20 inside. (7)
27. Pinza's voice has nothing on this instrument. (7)
28 and 6. The note is well accompanied in Latin. (4, 4)
29. This order gives Cinderella two hours at the ball. (10)

DOWN

1. The voice of scandal can make me deaf! (6)
2. Snoop around the golf club. (5)
3. "In the course of . . . none of us should see salvation". (Merchant of Venice). (7)
4. Not a fighting cock, despite the comb. (9)
5. Even twins of seventy show a double one, naturally. (5)
7. Without a comb a 4 has the makings of this. (9)
8. Krupp extracts? (8)
9. Drink in a trance? (6)
15. Make up to me, Jenny, If it gives you any. (9)
16. An arresting painter, no doubt. (9)
17. A bit of a rascal to put in power in old Russia. (8)
19. One gets little sleep with the family below. (6)
21. Can go to meet you for the first time. (7)
22. Parasite, sometimes found on cake. (6)
24. Surrounded with mixed vegetables? (5)
25. What! only five shillings for those jewels? (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 4.
6. Odds
10. See 5.
11. Emanate
12. Lay
13. Milksop
14. Auricle
15. Jingle
17. Dragoon
20. Excites
22. Assist
24. Partake
26. Earache
28. Toe
29. Abigail
30. Aid 31. Eats
32. Vegetarian

DOWN

1. Dreams
2. Creel
3. Oversight
4. 25, 19 and 1 across. An apple a day Keeps the doctor away
5 and 10. Adam and Eve
7. Delicious
8. Soy beans
9. Beer
16. Incorrect
18. Australia
19. See 4
21. Sterile 22. Average
23. Deaden 25. See 4
27. Coati

30 minutes. The dressing should be nicely browned, the fish flaky. Serves 6.

Bake potatoes and tomatoes in the oven at the same time and add a lettuce and cucumber salad to the menu. Tartar sauce and lemon wedges may be served if desired.

Gastronomically speaking, fish cakes are in the lower food bracket and sometimes regarded with scorn. However we'd rather have a good salmon cake than a poor steak (remember beef?) especially if you have some cold boiled salmon in the icebox. The recipe:

Salmon Patties

- 1½ cups flaked, cooked or canned salmon
- 1 cup soft bread crumbs

or

- ½ cup dry bread crumbs
- 1 teaspoon salt
- pepper
- ½ teaspoon curry powder
- ¼ cup milk
- 1 egg beaten
- 2 tablespoons margarine or butter

Mix salmon, crumbs and seasonings together. Add curry powder to milk and beaten egg. Mix with salmon and set aside for 15 minutes. Shape mixture into 6 patties about 2½ ins. in diameter and roll in flour. The mixture is moist to handle. Melt margarine or butter in skillet and brown on both sides. Serve with cream sauce to which chopped chives and parsley have been added.

A fine finale to a fish dinner is a southern dessert—which is none other than Banana Pudding dressed up a bit with vanilla wafers and meringue.

Banana Pudding

- 2 cups milk
- ¾ cup sugar
- 3 eggs, separated
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- Vanilla wafer cookies
- 4-5 bananas (depending on size)

Combine milk, ½ cup sugar and egg yolks in double boiler. Cook over boiling water until mixture thickens and coats a spoon. Add vanilla. Line bottom of casserole dish with vanilla wafers, cover with layer of sliced bananas; pour over some of the custard. Repeat layers of bananas and custard ending with custard on top. Make a meringue of the 3 egg whites and remaining ¼ cup sugar. Pile on top of pudding in casserole. Place additional vanilla wafers around edge of meringue. Bake in 425 degrees F oven for 5 minutes or until delicately browned. Serve warm or chilled. Serves 6-8.

FROM MY COLLECTION of favorite recipes, I offer the following and I hope they'll become yours. The first is a perennial favorite of the mortals, and one that I feel everyone would like to make though most think it is too complicated.

The secret of French Onion Soup is in the broth and a bit of monosodium glutamate. Right away one would say, "That's it, the broth. I can't—or have not time to—make the broth." This modern era we're living in is wonderful, and that "hard-to-make" broth is as near to you as your nearest grocery store. Bouillon in cans is the secret, and if you follow the simple instructions French Onion Soup will be on your menu as a taste thriller.

French Onion Soup

- 6 large onions
- ¼ cup butter
- 2 quarts beef broth
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 1½ teaspoons monosodium glutamate
- Rounds of toast
- Parmesan cheese

■ To prevent soggy undercrust in fresh fruit pies sprinkle unbaked shell with finely crushed cereal flakes (corn, wheat, bran or what have you). Proceed as usual with the filling. Ten to one you'll never detect the crumbs in the finished product and the crust will be dry and flaky.

■ To chill consommé in a hurry empty desired number of cans into freezing tray and set it in freezing compartment for 10 minutes. When the edges begin to stiffen and freeze remove pan to another part of the refrigerator and let it "jell" completely. This can be done within an hour. Break up with a fork and serve in chilled soup dishes, garnished with lime wedges.

■ Advice to housekeepers in the year 1890. "In purchasing fruits and vegetables canned in tin . . . the following rules will be well to follow: Reject all canned goods that do not have the manufacturer's name and address stamped on can. Always press up on bottom of can and if it rattles you will know that the contents of same is in a putrefactive state, for if sound it would be solid and there would be no rattle. All fruits and vegetables should be removed from tin cans as soon as opened, for if they are left to stand in same for any length of time a poisonous compound is liable to form." The canning industry has changed some of these notions during the last 60 years.

■ Try Wiener Wrap-Around next time a meal has to be produced in a hurry: Roll out biscuit dough ⅛" thick. Cut in 3" x 4" oblongs; spread with prepared mustard; wrap around wieners and bake on cookie sheet 15 minutes at 450°F. Heat condensed cream of tomato soup and serve as sauce. Excellent dish for luncheon or supper.

■ Never underestimate importance of measurements in baking. Some "born" cooks claim to toss in a handful of this and a pinch of that and get miraculous results. But experienced bakers and chefs weigh and measure each time they make an item even though it may be three or four times a day. For the new homemaker good standard measuring cups and spoons are basic before mastering the culinary arts. And in interpreting recipes it's well to remember that the Canadian pint is 2½ cups (8 oz. cup) and the quart 5 cups. The American pint contains 2 cups (8 oz. cups) and the quart 4 cups.

This intriguing floor was created by a clever use of Dominion Jaspé Linoleum tiles (pattern J/722). The "grain" in jaspé linoleum gives a "texture" effect which is pleasing to the eye . . . and in tile form makes possible a wide variety of unusual arrangements. Ask your dealer for attractive illustrated booklet.

Be original with JASPÉ *Linoleum Tiles*

Dominion Jaspé Linoleum tiles offer you unlimited opportunity for designing texture-fascinating floors in softly harmonizing duo-tones or blended colours. Notice how the floor above brings out the shades of furniture, walls . . . and dress. Jaspé forms the perfect base for *any* colour scheme, *any* period furnishing, in *any* room in the house.

Practical, too! Jaspé linoleum floors are always clean-looking, for the jaspé effect obscures smudges or footprints — labour-saving! And they are resilient, sound-deadening, long-lasting. These tiles come in a wide range of smart "decorator" colours which you can combine to suit your own taste. Your dealer will be glad to show you how easily anyone can lay Dominion Linoleum Tiles.

Time-Tested Linoleum

Dominion Linoleum floors have withstood the test of time. Some of them in stores, homes, hospitals, have forty years of constant wear behind them and are still in fine condition — still as good-looking and resilient as ever.

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DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM COMPANY LIMITED, Montreal • Established 1872

DOMINION *Jaspé* LINOLEUM
Beautiful . . .
Resilient . . .
TIME-TESTED

BUSINESS FRONT: WORK OF BETTER BUSINESS BUREAUS

THEY LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

by Robert Francis

A MAN walked into the Vancouver office of the Better Business Bureau to tell the manager, W. L. Templeton, about a fellow who had offered him a partnership in a business to be started in another province.

The promoter wanted $2,000 from him, the would-be investor explained to Templeton, and he had written him a check before he discovered that the promoter owned only $200 worth of materials and equipment. He stopped payment on his check, which was on an Eastern bank and had to go there for certification, and took his story to the Better Business Bureau.

Templeton recognized the name of the promoter, and examined the "partnership agreement" which the potential investor had received. In the small type it said that the $2,000 was for the exclusive use of the promoter. Templeton congratulated the visitor on checking with the BBB, and added the story to his existing file on the "promoter."

A woman in a worried state of mind wondered if BBB had data on a local business. Her husband was about to put $2,500 into the concern; she had the feeling it might not be wise.

The Bureau had a file on this firm, and the local manager suggested her husband come in and examine it. Two years previously, an "investor" in the same firm had had to go to court to get a return on his investment. In handing down judgment in favor of the "investor," the court had used the term "swindle."

W. L. Templeton and his colleagues in seven Canadian* and 100 U.S. Better Business Bureaus spend their own business lives trying to lock other people's stable doors before the horse escapes. Their watchword is "prevention."

THE BETTER BUSINESS Bureau is a free service to the public and to business, explains Templeton, who was recently elected President of the Association of Canadian Better Business Bureaus, Inc. The BBB's primary function is the prevention of fraud and misrepresentation in advertising, selling and promotion.

But its objectives have broadened, since its founding 35 years ago, into a program of selling the free enterprise system to business itself and to its customers. Templeton outlines the BBB's terms of reference like this:

(1). To eliminate the causes of customers' complaints against business by preventing unfair treatment of buyers who have legitimate complaints.

(2) To promote fair and informative advertising and to prevent fraud.

(3) To promote adult education to teach employees, their families and customers about money management, buying, and building business-consumer relations.

(4) To work with business and educators to give students an understanding of the free enterprise business system.

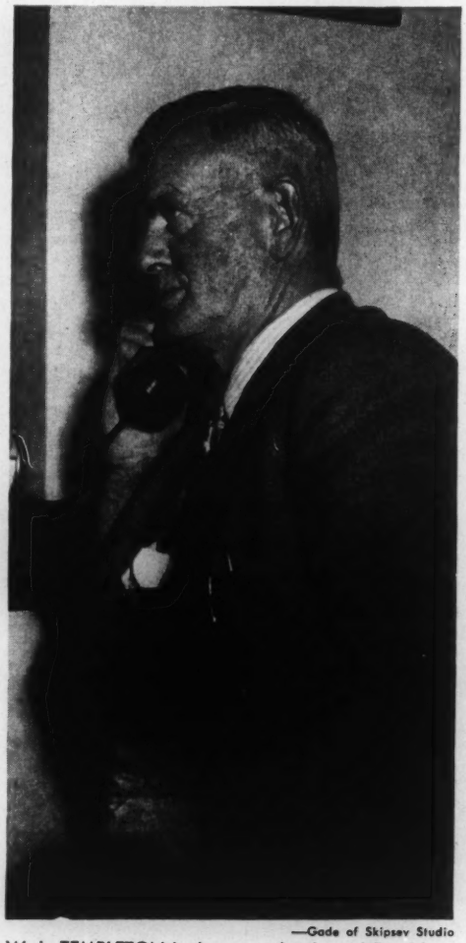
A woman complained to a Better Business Bureau in one city that she had bought a sweater advertised as cashmere, but that it was not in fact real cashmere. The local BBB manager agreed that the sweater was only "teased up" to resemble real cashmere. He called the store, pointed out that the item was not as advertised and suggested this might be rectified. The store contacted the customer, admitted the advertisement had been erroneous, but pointed out that at the price it was a bargain.

*Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Quebec City, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

The BBB suggested it would be good public relations for the store to run another ad the following day, which the store did, saying the original ad had been an error, that refunds would be made, but that the sweater still happened to be good value at the money.

"We are acting for business as well as for the public," Templeton emphasized in describing cases in which the Bureau had acted. "In this instance both parties ended up satisfied."

When Templeton or his colleagues have a complaint about a store they go straight to the head man, or at least to a department head.



—Gade of Skipsev Studio

W. L. TEMPLETON is the recently elected President of Association of Canadian Better Business Bureaus.

"Usually they cooperate," Templeton said. "In a big store the manager is not in touch with every sale, or with each sign in various departments. But he wants to keep public confidence by putting questionable practices right."

He described a case in point. In the Christmas toy display in a department store, two lots of a building toy were displayed side by side, under a single sign, at one price. One was a Canadian product, the other a poorer Japanese imitation. But the Japanese container was made to simulate the Canadian, and the shopper would only notice the difference if he looked on the bottom of the imported product for the "Made in Japan" label. The Canadian product was a well-known name, and the imported imitation appeared to be the same product.

The BBB brought this to the attention of the merchandising manager, who had nothing to do with the layout of toys and who agreed the display was misleading. He ordered the two lots separated.

Templeton points out that in many instances the firm involved, as such, is not at fault, but that careless or over-eager salesmen have pushed claims beyond the point of honesty.

To halt fraudulent promotion before unsuspecting investors lose their money, the Bureau urges: "Before you invest—investigate."

The BBB gains particular satisfaction from such cases as that of a shady promoter who over several years kept appearing in their files as looking for "investors" or "silent partners." Since 1947 the total involved in complaints, or inquiries about his enterprise, amounted to $89,900. Actual cash investments with him, by people who did inquire at the Bureau first but invested anyway, amounted to $5,800.

The BBB is not engaged in prosecuting fraud, since it is a non-profit organization existing only on the contributions of members. It does, however, turn over to police its files on a particular person or firm, when it is apparent their operations are more than unethical—actually illegal.

THE BUREAU was founded to combat fraud, misrepresentation and trickery which flourished in business years ago, particularly in the U.S. Responsible businessmen, convinced that such malpractice was in the long run wasteful, looked for effective curbs and decided that the task was one for business itself. Today in Canada alone more than 5,600 firms are members of BBB's. Part of the Bureau's strength lies in its wide coverage of Canada and the U.S. through more than 100 offices.

Complaints and inquiries run through the whole field of business; a dissatisfied purchaser of a kitchen sieve who could not get her money back; a man who failed to get a promised job after paying an employment agency for a "sure" thing; a firm which bought advertising on boards which did not exist; buyers claiming they were misled by advertisements; potential investors in promotions of every kind.

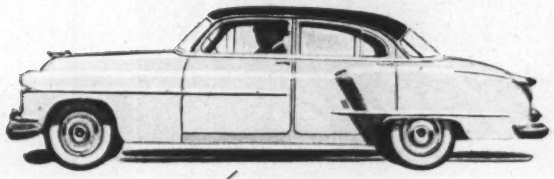
Some of those coming to the BBB are following the Bureau's adage: "When in doubt, find out—call the BBB." Others have invested without checking first, and have come to see if the BBB can help them recoup their losses.

A spurious employment agency offered work in South America. A classified ad said the prospect need send only $2 for a list of contractors and manufacturers. Which was exactly what a prospect received for his $2. The "agency" had simply copied the names from a directory.

Newspapers, Templeton said, help the Bureau by declining ads for enterprises with suspicious backgrounds.

Templeton has been interested by the change, over the past ten years, in the nature of the Bureau's calls. Ten years ago, 70 per cent of callers had complaints of specific malpractice, while only 30 per cent had come to make inquiries. Today the figures are reversed, showing, Templeton suggests, that more people are following the BBB's injunction to look before you leap.

"It is not negative," he sums up, "to say we are proud of the evils which do not exist because of our work."



SUPER "88"

From any angle...

NEW! NEW! NEW!

Everything is new all the way through! New Body! Bigger—wider—smarter—more luxurious than ever! *New chassis!* Springs and shock absorbers, too—a safer, smoother, softer ride! *New "Drive"!* Easier-operating Hydra-Matic Drive*! *New Engine!* Even the famous "Rocket" has new advancements for 1951! See your dealer and drive Oldsmobile's all-new *Super "88"!*

*Above: Oldsmobile Super "88" De Luxe 4-Door Sedan. *Oldsmobile Hydra-Matic optional at extra cost. Equipment, accessories, and trim subject to change without notice.*

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

"ROCKET" OLDSMOBILE

How To Make a "CATCH-ALL" Basement A Real *Eye-Catcher*

One Simple Change Makes It Possible to Transform Your Entire Basement

One simple change makes it possible to rid yourself forever of furnace tending chores *and* to make every room in your home more comfortable at the same time. The key to all this is the Gurney Dominion Winter Air Conditioning Unit.

The Gurney Dominion Unit is compactly built and attractively styled to fit perfectly into any basement layout. In operation it is simplicity in itself . . . just set it . . . then forget it! *Automatically* the Gurney Dominion filters out dust and pollen from recirculated air . . . heats and humidifies to whatever degree you may desire . . . then delivers air fresh, healthy and warm to every room in your home. Protects your family against colds . . . guards valuable furniture and woodwork against damage by dry air.

Plan now to start your home modernization in the basement and benefit every room in your home at the same time with a Gurney Dominion Winter Air Conditioning Unit. Consult your Gurney Dominion dealer or write for information on the complete line of Gurney Dominion home heating equipment.

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SILVER LINING

HE GAMBLED ON A MINE

by M. B. Lockhart

IN 1946, mining engineer Ridgeway W. Wilson, just over 30, had a hunch that the abandoned, and sometimes seemingly hoodooed Silver Standard Mine in the dejected countryside near Hazelton was a good bet.

"I walked onto the place," Wilson said, "and something told me it was a good property, even if we were going to have to stick our necks out 100 miles to develop it."

For the year ending March 31 last, a period in which several similar mines closed down, Silver Standard showed an operating profit of $909,837, after costs of production and general administration had been deducted. Shipments from the mine of silver, gold, cadmium, lead and zinc concentrates were worth $1,901,224. Interim dividends were declared amounting to $300,181 and working capital was increased $355,270 after all outstanding bonds had been retired a year ahead of due date. Development of new shafts indicated a healthy and profitable future for the mine.

"Every professional engineer," he likes to point out, "must have an objective. Ever since I graduated from the University of BC my objective has been to operate my own mine, and to develop the mining resources of my own province. After all, BC offers a rich field."

Fifth Generation

Mining knowhow comes naturally to Wilson. He's the fifth generation of Wilson professional engineers whose life works have been the development of Canada's resources. The first of these was brought out from Wales in pioneer days to sink the early shafts for the Nova Scotia coal mines.

R. R. Wilson, outstanding western mining authority who is Ridgeway's father, was lured by the potentialities of BC's rugged, unexplored hinterland. "And he taught me mining when I was a gaffer, took me on trips with him almost as soon as I could walk," recalls his son. Ridgeway worked for other people until 1946, when he decided to plunge in on his own.

He explored the Province and examined properties until autumn, when he came across the caved-in shafts and rusted machinery of Silver Standard in northern BC. Stewart, Foley and Welsh had bought the property for $90,000 in 1910, worked it for a time and abandoned it. No one else thought it worth reopening until Wilson came along.

"When you walk onto a property," he explains, "first impressions are important. Mine were good. When I look at a good property something seems to tell me it's good. Call it a hunch, experience, heredity, what you like." After that it was a matter of mining details, mapping, sampling.

—Skipsey Studio

RIDGEWAY W. WILSON

"Then you bet," adds Wilson, "because you can't see into the earth. A lot of people didn't agree with me."

His father, wife, father-in-law, in fact his whole family, did agree with him. They decided to gamble.

With his father he formed a syndicate and arranged financing. "That was a big, hard job." A bond issue was floated, with the family holding 25 per cent, "and we all started to work harder than we'd ever worked in our lives. No one could pay you for work that hard." Last year's balance sheets showed the results.

Human Factor

Managing Director Ridgeway Wilson thinks the human factor made that success possible. "My wife, my father, my board of directors and engineers, they are the people responsible for my success. They all stood behind me and pitched in when times were tough and there was no money."

The youth of his professional engineers, bringing initiative and enthusiasm to their work, seems important to Wilson. The oldest of them is 41. He himself, the second oldest, is now 37.

Vivacious and attractive Mrs. Wilson, herself a university graduate, makes it her business to learn as much as she can about mining.

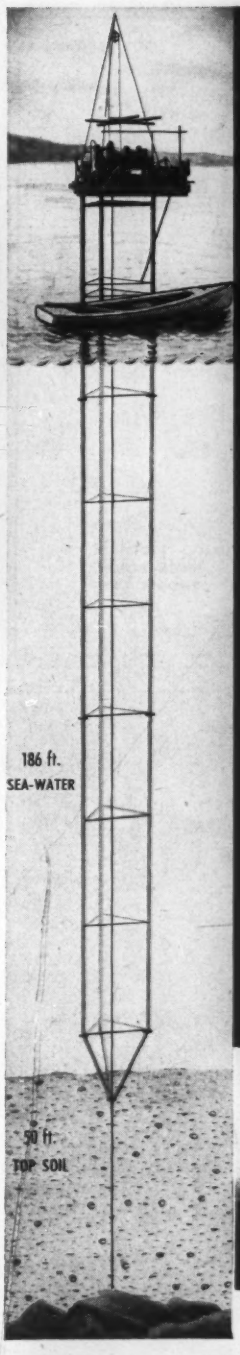
"Even when I expressed doubts about my decision she didn't lose faith in the mine. She's been underground with me many times and she can talk about it as authoritatively as I can."

Already Wilson has other schemes cooking, other visions of success ahead, and he makes the prospects sound good when he says easily, "Any mining engineer can do it. All you have to do is find a good prospect, do a lot of hard work, get a good crew with you, dig up the money, and there it is."

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable September 15th, 1951 to shareholders on record at close of business September 5th, 1951.

W. S. Barber,
Secretary-Treasurer.



The UNUSUAL JOBS come to FOUNDATION

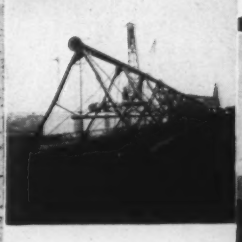
PROBE 40 FATHOMS TO REACH BEDROCK

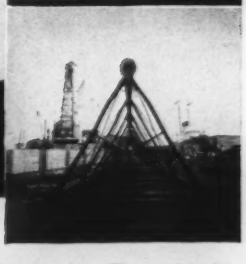
The Foundation Companies, despite raw Atlantic storms and strong tidal currents, have successfully completed a series of rock borings on the proposed site for a bridge spanning the Strait of Canso.

The job was complicated by many unusual features. Because of tides, the working platform had to be located above the highest water level, and supported by a triangular steel tower resting on the ocean floor. Eight borings had to be made through 186 feet of sea water and up to 50 feet of topsoil before striking bedrock. Strong currents added to the difficulties of the job, as did the high waves which were pushed relentlessly through the narrow funnel of the Strait of Canso by North Atlantic storms.

Much of the success of this unusual job was due to the design of equipment illustrated here, originated by Foundation for this specific assignment. On occasions like this it may be truly said,

"THE UNUSUAL JOBS COME TO FOUNDATION."





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COMPANIES CANADA
Engineering – Construction
HALIFAX • MONTREAL • TORONTO • LONDON • SUDBURY

WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable October 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record September 14th, 1951:

Thirty-five cents per share on the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 Series.

Fifty cents per share on the Class A Shares.

Winnipeg, Man. September 1, 1951.

W. P. RILEY
President

COCHENOUR WILLANS GOLD MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NOTICE

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of four cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability) and will be paid on the 29th day of September, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of September, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ont., 4th September, 1951.

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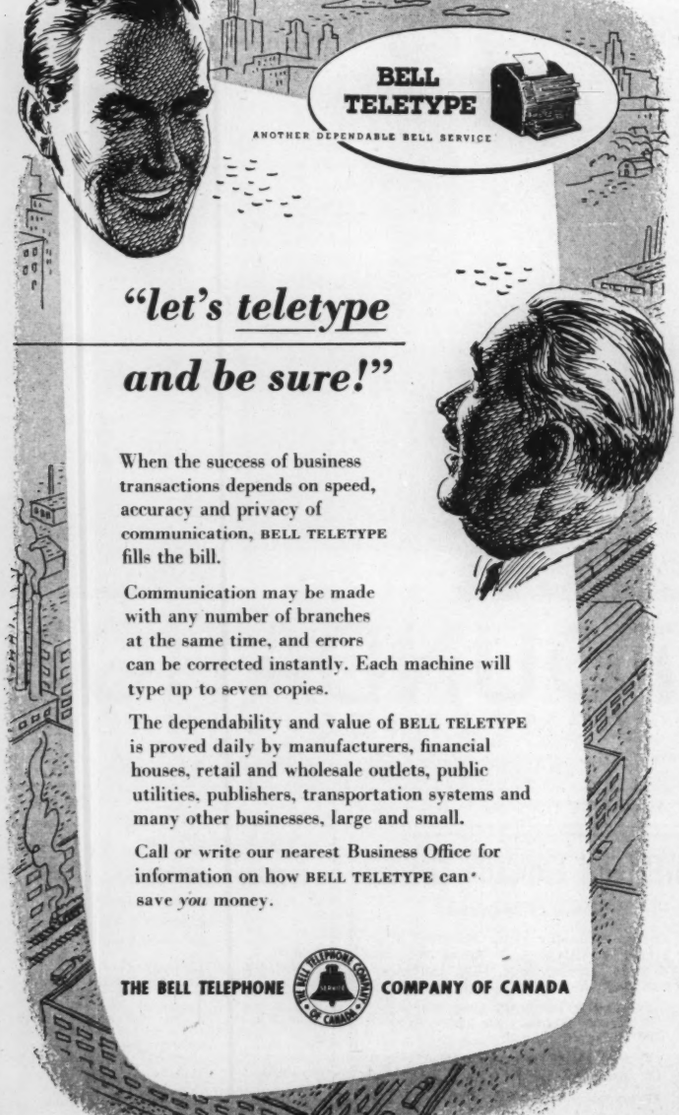
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BUSINESS ANGLE

THE PRICE OF PEACE

by P. M. Richards

PART OF the price of peace is higher taxes, part of it is some shortage of the things we would like to have, and part of it is a higher cost of living. Prime Minister St. Laurent told the nation this in a broadcast last week and unquestionably he is right—if we accept, as we seem bound to, the premise that preparedness for war contributes to the maintenance of peace. But how many of us are willing to pay that price?

Judging by our actions when in position to act, not many. We do our best to beat the rising cost of living by getting ourselves wage increases if we are employees or by raising the price of our own product if we are independent. This, of course, is an entirely logical course from the selfish standpoint but one that is definitely not in the public interest, since, to the extent that we are successful, we avoid paying our part of the price of peace and thereby increase the price to be paid by others.

It is more reprehensible, surely, when such evasionary action is taken by organized groups such as labor unions and agricultural and trade associations, since they are using the power of their organizations to win an advantage for their members at the expense of the public in general. They are trying to take more than their share of the national production. That's mean. And it's anti-social economically, in that it tends to increase the money supply while the goods supply—or at least that part of it available to the public—is declining. That's inflationary, when our economy is dangerously inflationary already.

It should be plain that maintenance of a defence program requires one of two things—a reduction of our civilian standards of living by reason of the diversion of labor and materials and factory capacity, or an increase of productivity so big that we can carry the defence program on top of our civilian requirements. If we can't or won't take the second course, we must accept the discomforts of the first.

Unfortunately, some inflation is inevitable even if we adopt the second course, since expenditures for non-civilian production will necessarily swell the purchasing power applied on civilian goods, the production of which will have created its own purchasing power. Therefore we shouldn't abuse our governmental managers for every point advance in the cost-of-living index.

The fact is that collectively we cannot avoid a lowering of our living standards, though some individuals will do so—at the expense of others.

MIGRATIONS

DISPLACED automobile workers in Windsor, Ont., are now about to be moved by the federal Government to nationally - useful employment elsewhere, and the undertaking will be extended as quickly as possible to include workers in other trades and cities. Single men will go first, as they are the easiest to handle, but families will be shifted too as soon as arrangements can be completed. This movement of workers with Government assistance, or wholly at Government expense, is likely to assume sizable proportions over the coming months. It is also likely to give rise to a lot of controversy.

As this column forecast would be the case, a very uneven employment situation is now developing, with unemployment in areas sharply affected by the Government's anti-inflation measures contrasting with a growing scarcity of labor in districts where defence and other top-priority activities are located. The federal Department of Labor reported last week that declines in production that at first were concentrated in the automobile, household appliance, clothing and leather industries have now spread to iron and steel, furniture and primary textile plants.

It would be easy to imagine, looking at such areas, that a sharp decline in general business activity was under way. But these, so far, are local contractions, though numerous, and they have to be weighed against the huge and also numerous expansionary developments now in progress across the country. So far, there appears to be a lot more substance in the latter.

SAVINGS BONDS

EVERYONE seems to be interested in the new Canada Savings Bonds with the delayed-action 3½% coupons, but misunderstandings are common. Contrary to the popular misconception, the new bonds do bear interest from the date of issue and this can be realized at any time. But it is more profitable to hold to maturity.

The Bank of Canada explains that having in mind recent increases in interest rates in the securities market, interest payments on the new Canada Savings bonds have been increased from the flat 2¾% rate of previous issues to the equivalent of 3.21% per year for bonds held for the full term. This compares favorably with the return which can be achieved from a comparable market bond of similar maturity at the present time. It does not take into account the fact that Canada Savings Bonds, including the new issue, are cashable at any time at full face value. This freedom from the risk of market fluctuations is a valuable feature and is the reason why it is necessary to set a limit to holdings in any one name.

In taking the decision to increase the interest incentive, it was necessary to keep in mind that Canadians already own substantial amounts of previous issues which pay a flat rate of 2¾%. The new incentive should therefore not provide too strong an attraction to "switch" out of previous issues into the new one, especially for

short-term holdings. This was consistent with another and equally important aim—to encourage the holding of the new bonds for longer periods in any event.

There are various ways to accomplish this. One way involves the adoption of a discount type of instrument such as the War Savings Certificate, which pays relatively less interest in early years, increasing to more substantial returns in later years. A strong argument against this particular form of investment is the fact that it is known to have markedly less appeal for Canadians than a "coupon type" bond.

The problem, then, was how to combine a coupon type security with some of the features of the discount type security.

The new bond accomplishes this by carrying 10 interest coupons of equal value covering a term of 10 years and 9 months. Taken together, the 3½% interest coupons on a $1000 bond represent a total interest payment of $350. This amount averaged over the term of 10 years and 9 months is equivalent to an annual return of 3.21%.

The "Beginning" 2%

To achieve a "beginning" rate of annual return of lesser scale, the first coupon is not made payable until 1 year and 9 months after the date of issue. Using the illustration of the $1000 bond again, this first coupon with a cash value of $35.00 (3½%) averaged over the elapsed time of 1 year and 9 months is equivalent to 2% per year simple interest. If the owner of this bond decided to cash it before the first coupon came due he would be paid at this rate, calculated to the end of the last month.

Subsequent $35.00 coupons come due each year thereafter during the life of the bond. Adding each of these interest payments to those previously received and relating the totals to the elapsed time to each coupon date gives a gradually increasing scale of return from 2% per year up to the effective 3.21% per year at maturity.

Of course, this average annual interest rate is of primary interest to investors who wish to compare the return from the new Canada Savings Bonds with alternate investments. It is likely that those who regard them simply as a convenient form in which to hold savings will think of the new bonds as a 3½% issue which does not begin to bear interest until nine months have gone by—that they are in fact "buying in" on a 3½% issue nine months ahead of time. Simple as this conception may be it tends to make people forget that the new bond *does* bear interest from the date of issue.

It will also be noticed how the sliding scale of interest return on a yearly basis affects those who might consider switching out of the previous 2¾% issues. The new scale does not approach the rate until some time in the fourth year. Each investor who does decide to switch presumably does not expect to have occasion to redeem the new bonds before 1956. If redemption became necessary before 1956 the investor would find the switch unprofitable.

Lumps of Metal, Of Course—Not Sugar—Are What These Giant Vickers-Built Tongs Were Designed To Handle

The huge tongs shown here were designed and built by Canadian Vickers Limited for an internationally known Canadian mining company. Attached to a crane, they are used for picking up metal slag. These particular tongs have a 30-ton capacity.

Such items are all in the days' work for the men of Canadian Vickers. Giant boilers, forming presses, copper kettles, cargo ships—these and many other diversified pieces of machinery and equipment keep the 45-acre Vickers workshop humming with activity.

Truly . . . if Canadian industry needs it—Canadian Vickers can build it!

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Lake Shore Mines Limited
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 126

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the twelfth day of October, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fourteenth day of September, 1951.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED
SECRETARY

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario,
August 30, 1951.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

CANADIAN BUSINESS

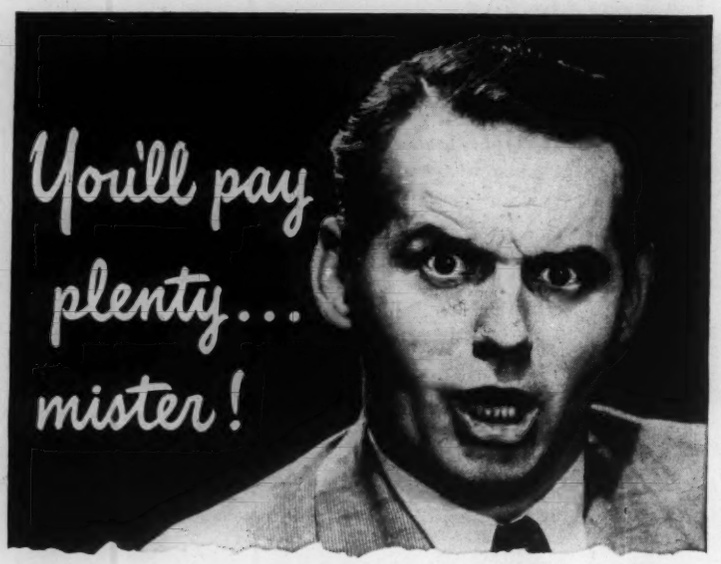
PLAN FOR RAW MATERIALS

NEXT WEEK Trade Minister C. D. Howe will meet with his opposite numbers from the other Commonwealth countries to talk about raw material prices. The meeting will be held in London, September 24. The British are anxious to sell the Commonwealth Ministers on Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell's plan for long-term international commodity agreements.

Under the plan, producers of leading raw materials will be guaranteed a reasonable price for at least part of their crop if the bottom falls out of the market. In return they will be asked to guarantee raw material-importing countries at least part of their needs at a reasonable price if things go the other way. In addition, importing countries—Britain particularly—will probably be asked to keep machinery and manufactured goods deliveries coming at a steady rate and a reasonable price. In principle, it's like the Canada-U.K. four-year wheat agreement.

In most cases the raw material producers will have the bargaining advantage, but, noting the continued drop in raw wool prices, they're not likely to press it unreasonably. In fact, while the wool producers are in a receptive mood, a plan has already been drawn up for *their* consideration. The plan calls for the establishment of an international organization which will buy surplus wool and store it for sale in other years when wool is scarce and prices start soaring again.

If the idea is well received at the Commonwealth meeting, it's expected it will be suggested to the International Materials Conference in Washington which could easily concern itself with raw material prices as well as scarce raw material allocation.



IN a flash . . . it happens! The broken step you meant to fix . . . Johnnie's toys left on the walk . . . a pet that suddenly goes berserk . . . countless other things, all *unintentional* but each a logical cause for serious injury.

Perhaps you have liability insurance . . . but has it been adjusted to meet the *increased awards* being allowed by the courts? Current cases prove that most people are *under-insured*. How about it? If you were sued . . . could you pay the hospital bills, doctor's bills, damages for pain and suffering . . . or loss of income? Remember, increased values and increased costs all contribute towards your *increased liability!*

Make sure now . . . before anything happens on your property. For the best protection against any hazard capable of dissolving your estate . . . contact a Norwich Union Agent. He is specially trained and experienced in planning Adequate Insurance . . . for each owner's individual needs.

Ask him, without obligation, to work out a low-cost program of Adequate Insurance for your estate—including protection against Public Liability Claims.

In a Flash!

In a flash . . . it happens! An accident! One that separates you from your family . . . forever. Your children's education—the upkeep of your estate . . . your wife's opportunity to live comfortably—all become desperate problems. No man intentionally lets his family down! Nevertheless some do . . . by failing to provide adequate protection. Let your Norwich Union Life Agent work out a plan of Adequate Insurance . . . a low-cost plan, personally tailored to fit your own requirements.

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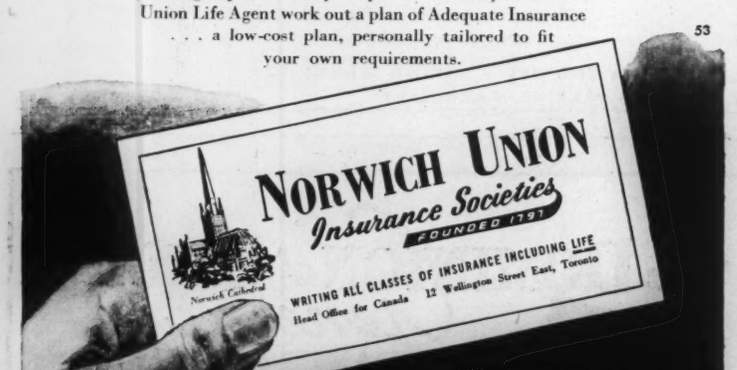
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NEW PIPE LINE

CONSTRUCTION of the 64-mile Sarnia to London section of the Sarnia-Toronto pipe line has begun and should be completed by December, Imperial Oil says. The London-Toronto sections and spur line to Hamilton will be built next spring.

The line will have an initial capacity of 39,000 barrels a day of gasoline, kerosene and heating oils.

While transportation costs by the pipe line will be approximately the same as for tankers, there will be a considerable saving in steel because fewer ships will be required and additional large tankage will not be needed to store supplies for the winter season.

AGAIN PROSPERITY

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED iron ore miners at Bell Island, Newfoundland, are back to work after the miners had stayed off the job on three occasions and the company (Dominion Wabana Ore, Ltd., a subsidiary of DOSCO) had then suspended the miners for a week. After that the men went back to work and negotiations were reopened for a new wage and working agreement.

A little more than a year ago several of Bell Island's mines were closed because of lack of orders due principally to sterling devaluation and Britain's dollar shortage. Fourteen months ago Britain started buying ore again and other orders soon came in. Prosperity once again descended upon Bell Island and lately business has been exceptionally good.

The ore company is installing new equipment designed to increase output and is spending several million dollars. Bell Island has an almost inexhaustible supply of ore and all the residents on the island (about 6,000) get their living from the mines. The ore has been mined since 1895.

AND ANOTHER

NEWFOUNDLAND has concluded another industrial arrangement with a European firm. This time it is a marine oil hardening plant which will be established at Harbour Grace, 65 miles from St. John's. Two foreigners, Walyer Plett of Germany and Norwegian-born Henry Schnakenberg, signed the agreement for their Swiss-French company, and Premier J. R. Smallwood for Newfoundland. The company is putting up $1,200,000 in plant machinery and equipment and the Newfoundland Government is lending a similar amount as a ten-year interest-bearing loan. The operations will involve using whale, seal, herring and caplin oils and such vegetable oils as cotton seed, linseed, peanut, etc. The output will be made into a solid white mass which can be used in the manufacture of margarine and soap.

This will be the ninth major industry started with Government aid since union with Canada.

Looming up is a shortage of manpower. With the various mineral projects, industrial plants, revival of the fishing industry, and timber concessions, there may be a shortage of labor when all the new plans reach fruition. So much the better for Newfoundland if exiles can be brought back, and new blood from Europe and other parts of the world seeking a new life in a new location can be brought in.

SCRAPDRIVE

WITH INCREASED defence production, there has followed an increase in the demand for scrap, or "unprepared" metal and Regina junk yards are busy. Several carloads of scrap are moving east each week from Regina—one yard moving an average of two cars a week of 50 tons each.

A large part of the scrap metal collected in Saskatchewan is used farm machinery. Most of the balance is from used cars.

Steel mills in eastern Canada have increased the price of scrap metal in order to get as much as possible since production of new metal is not sufficient to meet the demand. Increased local prices for scrap have increased the local supply.

Regina scrap is sorted into steel and cast iron, the steel going to rolling mills at Hamilton and the cast-iron scrap to Winnipeg.

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
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U.S. BUSINESS

CROP CONTRAST

WHILE Canada is counting on a record wheat harvest, the United States faces its smallest wheat crop in eight years. Yet this lowest crop bids fair to be large enough to meet domestic and export requirements and leave a surplus not greatly changed from a year ago. The yield from spring and winter wheat is estimated at just under the billion-bushel mark. A sharp increase in Canadian wheat production will have a considerable influence on the U.S. supply picture. Washington's Department of Agriculture estimates that forty million bushels of wheat will be imported from Canada to cut down the amount of U.S. wheat used for feeding livestock.

TOO MANY TV SETS?

TWO MILLION television sets are in the "pipe lines" of producers, distributors and retailers. As many as one-half may have to be liquidated at some sacrifice. Cutbacks on the use of vital metals may mean that the production of sets for civilian purposes will be substantially reduced below the 1950 rate during the last four months of 1951.

KRAFT SHORTAGE

THE International Materials Conference has decided that the world shortage of kraft paper is not serious enough to place the commodity under allocation. The IMC also has decided to take no action on the dissolving pulp situation for the time being although concerned about the possible effects of the sulphur scarcity on future output of this item. The IMC expects to reappraise the situation as soon as it can weigh the effects of the sulphur shortage.

B-A APPOINTMENT

R. DONELLAN

The Directors of The British American Oil Company Limited, at a Board Meeting on August 17, appointed Robert Donellan Secretary of the Company. Mr. Donellan will continue his present office of Comptroller.

Mr. Donellan joined British American in 1930 and has been Comptroller for the past six years.

MORE TITANIUM

PRODUCTION of titanium metal is to be greatly increased to meet defence needs. The first large-scale plant for producing this "wonder metal" will be built at a cost of $14 million in Nevada by Titanium Metals Corp. of America (jointly owned by National Lead Co. and Allegheny Steel Corp.) U.S. output of titanium now amounts to around 500 tons annually.

The new plant, under the terms of its government contract, will have an output of 3600 tons yearly. The du Pont Company, with output of one ton daily, expects to step up its output to 600 tons annually in 1952. This expansion was laid out before the defence program began.

NEW NEWSPRINT

NEWSPRINT that is stronger and whiter than that produced from wood pulp can be made from sugar cane waste, according to reports from the U.S. Forestry Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. Laboratory officials claim tnat newsprint made in a series of tests "had physical properties approaching closely those of standard newsprint". The newsprint was made from sugar cane bagasse—a fibrous material left after juice is extracted from cane stalks. Although whiter and stronger the bagasse newsprint "let more light through". The tests were made to get data on the request of Joaquin de la Roza, New York inventor, for a government certificate to build a 45,000-ton plant in Florida.

How much could you save with National Mechanized Accounting?

The actual figures may astonish you. In business organizations all over the country, National Accounting Machines have shown savings of up to 30% — savings which often have paid for the whole National installation in the first year.

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2. **Standard typewriter keyboard.**
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With the National Multiple Purpose Accounting Machine you can, in a matter of seconds, change from one accounting job to another . . . accounts payable, general ledger posting, payroll preparation, billing and many other accounting tasks . . . jobs you never before felt you could completely mechanize.

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JAPAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

planners. Industrial and mining output went up to 94 per cent of pre-war production. Production of textiles, Japan's major export item, is however only little better than half the pre-war figure, as is the tonnage of foreign trade.

Although six years of Allied Occupation have by no means transformed Japan into a democracy along Western lines, as has sometimes been claimed, there is reason to believe that some of the major changes introduced by the Allies will remain as law long after Japan has regained her sovereignty. Of these the most important is land reform.

Japanese Government leaders have stated repeatedly that rural reforms will be allowed to stand. There is no reason to doubt their sincerity in this matter, particularly since the land reform program—probably the most successful single project of the Occupation—has proved such a powerful factor in weakening Communist influence in these islands. But there is an urgent need for the establishment of a sound system of rural credit.

Indeed, the whole structure built by land reform could be seriously weakened unless the millions of new landowners are able to borrow money at reasonable rates for the purchase of seed, fertilizer and equipment and for the maintenance of their property.

Land reform has transformed Japan from a country in which 46 per cent of the farmland was operated by tenants, to one in which independent landowners cultivate 89 per cent of the agricultural land. More than 3 million farmers, well over half of Japan's total, bought land during the land reform program. And these new landowners represent an important and influential bloc of votes.

Japan's traditionally conservative farmers are among the strongest supporters of the Liberal Party, which seems destined to remain in power for a long time to come. The Liberals are not likely to jeopardize this support by tampering with the accomplishments of the reform program.

Communists' Weak Position

The Japanese Communist Party, which found itself in the unenviable position of having to oppose land reform because it was initiated by the Occupation, will undoubtedly continue to do what it can in opposition, but this is not likely to amount to much. In recent elections for office-holders in the 11,000 land commissions that locally administer the program, Communist candidates were able to win an average of only one seat in 400.

Nor are disgruntled landlords expected to provide effective opposition to legislation that will protect the reforms. Except in a few isolated corners where feudalism remains, they are not organized; most, on the contrary, have long since turned to other means of income.

Perhaps there is no better tribute to the Occupation's reform policy than the sorry state in which the Japanese Communist Party finds itself today. Membership is believed to have fallen off to around 60,000 since General

—Crawford in The Newark Evening News

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Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, sports, hobbies, homemaking, local, church and club activities, etc., as well.

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Newspaper work demonstrates that the way to learn to write is by writing! Newspaper copy desk editors waste no time on theories or ancient classics. The story is the thing. Every copy "cub" goes through the course of practical criticism—a training that turns out more successful authors than any other experience.

That is why Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on the Copy Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. And upon the very same kind of actual assignments given daily to metropolitan reporters. Thus you learn by doing, not by studying the individual styles of model authors.

Each week your work is analyzed constructively by practical writers. Gradually they help to clarify your own distinctive style. Writing soon becomes easy, absorbing. Profitable, too, as you gain the "professional" touch that gets your material accepted by editors. Above all, you can see constant progress week by week as your faults are corrected and your writing ability grows.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

L. S. MACKERSY, M.C.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of Imperial Bank of Canada Mr. L. S. Mackersy, General Manager of the Bank, was elected a Director.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 93

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending September 30th, 1951, payable by cheque dated October 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on September 28th, 1951.

By Order of the Board,

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
August 30th, 1951.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

1st OCTOBER, 1951,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th September, 1951.

By order of the Board,

Charles Pettit,
Manager.

September 5th, 1951.

—Vicky in The London News-Chronicle

TILL BALANCING on Japanese Treaty

MacArthur directed that party leaders and publications be purged in June, 1950. Today the members are mostly lying low, the party's overt activity being concentrated almost exclusively in propaganda work. Even in this field, it is finding the going heavy. Almost every week the police track down and suppress Communist publications. To date more than 1,500 have been banned.

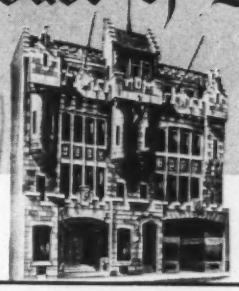
Needless to say, it took far more than orders from MacArthur to break the power of a party that had expected and planned to rise to a dominant position in the first few years of the occupation. But, by and large, the occupation proved the party's undoing. The land reform and the surprisingly rapid economic recovery, thanks in large part to American aid, have worked against the spread of Communism, which feeds on economic chaos.

The Communists have been pretty thoroughly cleaned out from leading positions in the trade union movement, which is on the whole strong and healthy, with wide bargaining powers. If government and industry are wise, they will strive to maintain good relations between labor and management once the Occupation controls are lifted; any return to the old system would be playing right into the hands of the Communists. At present, the Japan Communist Party is undoubtedly the weakest in Asia.

There are plenty of difficulties ahead, but for a nation that six years ago was in almost total ruin, the Japanese have come far and have good reason to feel pleased with their present situation. —*OFNS*

Moderation is a Necessary Ingredient of Happiness

The House of Seagram



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can prove very costly

Often, the few dollars "saved" are lost many times over in expensive lawsuits.

If the Will is not properly drawn and executed, it may not stand up in the courts—and the testator's wishes may not be carried out.

You will be wise to have your lawyer prepare your Will. His knowledge and advice can be of inestimable value in the protection of your family's future security.

In the planning of your Will, we at National Trust can also be of help to you and your lawyer. Our Trust Officers are thoroughly experienced in all phases of administering estates.

As your Executor, National Trust offers you the advantages of skilled, continuous management of your estate. We welcome your inquiries.

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"What's new?"

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PEOPLE

ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN

STICKING to the no-impossible-coincidences rule, no right-minded fiction editor would have accepted the story. Navy veteran CECIL STEEVES, 27, walked out of the CNR brick shop where he worked in Moncton, NB, and was not heard from for over a week. Police thought he was suffering from amnesia and had traced him as far as Saint John. Then a wartime service friend saw Steeves in Montreal but was given the brush-off. Travelling to Cornwall, Ont., on business the friend read a report from Moncton in a local paper telling of Steeves' disappearance. He remembered being told that Steeves had a brother in Cornwall and he located him.

EVERETT STEEVES drove to Montreal, contacted police and then spent the day driving around the city in the vain hope he might see his brother. He had intended to leave around midnight to get back to his work the following day, but at 9 o'clock was so tired he decided to give up the search. Shortly afterwards, on the Ville St. Pierre road, he stopped to pick up a hitchhiker. ("No, oh, no!" screams the fiction editor. "Not that, I can't stand it," flinging the story in the rejection pile.) "I couldn't believe my eyes," says Everett, "but it was my brother all right."

■ An RCMP inspector who was closely connected with the cracking of a Soviet spy ring in Canada several years ago has been promoted. A veteran of 33 years' service, Inspector JOHN LEOPOLD, of Ottawa, is now a full-fledged superintendent.

■ It was youth to the fore in this year's Canadian Amateur Golf Championship. At Ottawa's Royal Ottawa Club, JOHNSTON MCCORMICK, from Toronto's 9-hole Humber Valley course (later himself eliminated), surprised experts by beating the favorite, Nick Weslock, also of Toronto. The semi-finals were reached by two young Vancouverites, Canadian Junior Champion LAURIE ROLAND, 18, and WALT MCELROY, 25. Roland was defeated by PHIL FARLEY, 39, of Toronto. McElroy, having defeated U.S.

—CP

McCORMICK: The accent was on youth.

—CP

PATRICK: In form for his 40th season.

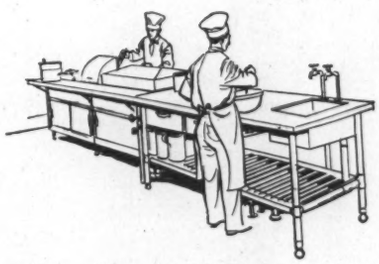
Walker Cup veteran FRED KRAMER 2 and 1, in one of the most dramatic Amateur's on record. It was Farley's third defeat in Canadian Amateur finals but his grin was as wide as ever after a terrific comeback bid in the afternoon round. "It isn't so difficult to be beaten by a player like McElroy," he said. "He's a great golfer, a fine fellow and a real asset to Canadian golf."

■ LESTER PATRICK, of Ottawa's immortal Silver Seven, has had a long and spectacular hockey career. And it's not over yet. Last week found him in Montreal, discussing with the CANADIENS the assignment of players to his Pacific Coast Hockey League champions, VICTORIA COUGARS. Having only recently announced that he would "retire completely" from hockey within three years, Canada's "Mr. Hockey" is now preparing for his 40th season in pro hockey.

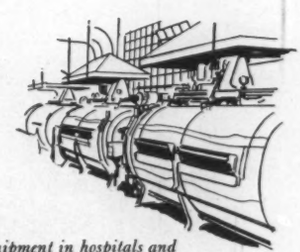
■ For the first time in the 16 years of the CNE women's world championship professional swim, Canadians finished one-two-three-four. Third Canadian to win, 20-year-old VIVIAN KING of Toronto and Winnipeg, scored a runaway victory, covering the 3-mile course in 1 hr. 23 mins., less than two minutes off the record. LIES PUTT, 25, Montreal dark horse, was second, MRS. IRENE BARR VAN-FLEET of Toronto, third, and MRS. MARION TOWNSEND of Hamilton, Ont., fourth. Second-place Putt picked up a lamprey eel just as she entered the water and had to carry it on her leg all the way.

■ Vancouver Auto Association President FRED BROWN said it was a "sneaky business" the way police cars had broken away from the conventional black and now came in all colors. "A law-abiding motorist," retorted Chief Constable WALTER MULLIGAN, "doesn't have to worry whether the car behind him, whatever its color, is a police car or not." (For further information on police traffic operations, see Page 5.)

Nickel helps save lives too



Today, important parts of sterilizers and instruments in hospitals are being made of nickel alloys because these alloys provide strength, corrosion resistance, long wear, and a surface that is bright, nonporous and sanitary. For the same reasons, kitchen working surfaces are made of nickel alloys.



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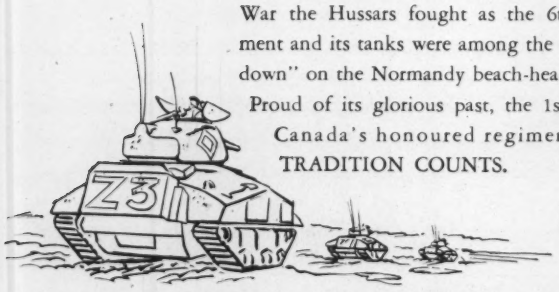

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